Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.941
S8F32
Cop. 2

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
★ NOV 30 1959 ★
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1960 OUTLOOK ISSUE

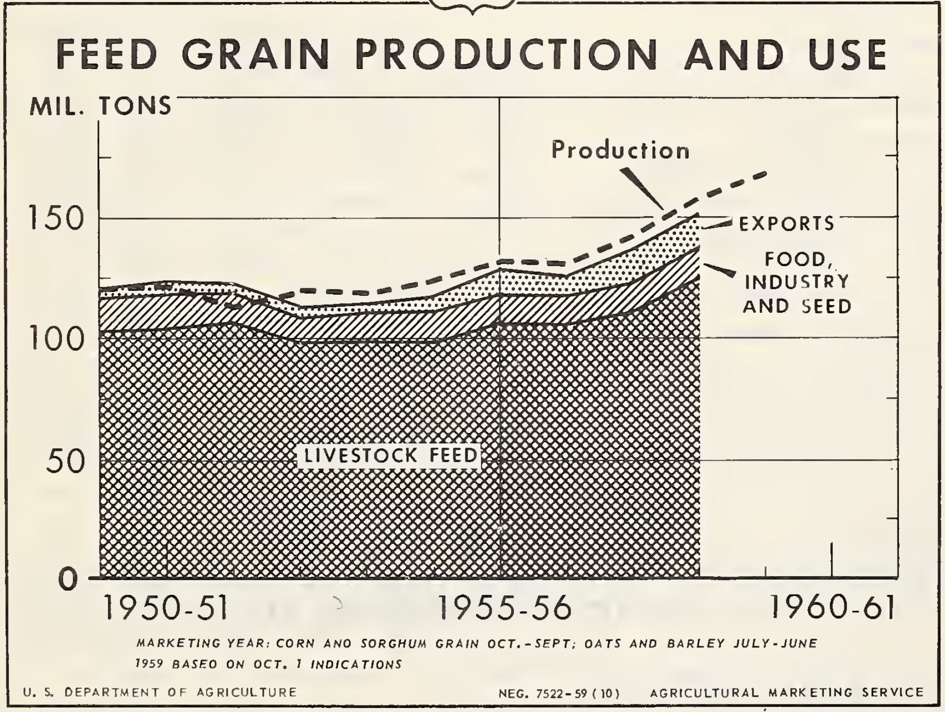
November 1959

FOR RELEASE
NOV. 6, P. M.

The FEED SITUATION

FdS - 178

FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION AND USE



MARKETING YEAR: CORN AND SORGHUM GRAIN OCT.-SEPT; OATS AND BARLEY JULY-JUNE
1959 BASED ON OCT. 1 INDICATIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7522-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Feed grain production has increased sharply in recent years, reflecting generally favorable growing seasons and high yields per acre. The record 167 million ton output this year is a third higher than 5 years ago. Domestic utilization also has gone up as farmers have stepped up livestock feeding and exports have doubled since 1954. But production has been above utilization since 1952, adding 4 to 10 million tons to the carryover stocks each year. Production is expected to again exceed total use in 1959-60, adding further to the current record carryover.

Published bimonthly by

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

Item	Unit	1957		1958		1959		
		Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Grains and Hay								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.26	1.19	1.27	1.15	1.27	1.16	1/1.12
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	1.15	1.06	1.13	1.04	1.13	1.09	.990
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	.737	.748	.630	.636	.712	.703	1/.751
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	.655	.659	.603	.618	.677	.679	1/.715
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.603	.612	.556	.562	.608	.620	.650
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.16	1.20	1.14	1.14	1.12	1.09	1/1.10
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.818	.833	.861	.865	.833	.846	.866
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U.S.	100 pounds	1.57	1.43	1.68	1.57	1.61	1.52	1.48
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	2.12	2.13	1.95	1.97	1.99	2.01	1/2.05
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	26.60	26.50	24.50	25.00	25.00	29.00	29.00
Price received by farmers, baled, U. S.	Ton	18.20	18.50	17.60	18.00	19.40	19.90	20.50
Byproduct Feeds (bulk)								
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	29.25	27.50	28.80	27.75	28.65	28.00	31.00
Buffalo	Ton	33.00	31.60	33.50	33.60	32.30	31.30	33.90
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.75	2.68	2.68	2.66	2.75	2.70	2.76
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	28.75	27.50	29.00	27.40	29.00	28.00	31.90
Buffalo	Ton	34.10	32.50	36.70	34.75	35.90	34.30	38.25
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.86	2.79	2.82	2.79	2.95	2.85	2.93
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	58.00	53.60	66.70	56.10	58.00	55.50	60.65
Price paid by farmers, U. S. 44% protein	100 pounds	3.95	3.87	4.41	4.32	4.20	4.12	4.12
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Ton	50.45	47.50	55.10	52.00	51.25	51.80	58.40
Price paid by farmers, U. S. 41% protein	100 pounds	3.79	3.73	3.97	3.79	4.16	3.97	3.90
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Ton	50.00	45.90	49.80	50.60	63.15	65.70	69.25
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, S. E. milling points	Ton	45.30	49.80	58.30	57.50	55.25	55.45	60.50
Gluten feed, 21 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	35.00	35.00	38.00	37.00	35.00	33.80	35.50
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	37.50	37.50	42.80	39.10	36.25	35.40	37.10
Brewers' dried grains, 24 percent protein, Milwaukee	Ton	45.40	40.80	38.80	39.90	37.15	36.80	35.50
Distillers' dried grains, 28 percent protein, Cincinnati	Ton	50.50	47.80	58.20	51.75	48.00	44.80	42.00
Tankage digester, 60 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	78.05	78.00	105.75	103.75	76.25	76.25	73.20
Meat meal, 50 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	74.75	74.70	103.75	100.00	77.50	76.50	72.05
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, Buffalo	Ton	127.25	128.75	146.75	144.70	129.00	126.60	125.00
Alfalfa meal, 17 percent dehydrated, Kansas City	Ton	45.50	45.70	34.70	43.00	43.00	43.40	49.50
Mixed dairy feed, 16 percent protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.62	3.57	3.58	3.57	3.61	3.57	3.58
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.41	4.36	4.50	4.45	4.44	4.37	4.36
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.98	3.92	3.96	3.91	3.93	3.86	3.85
Molasses, blackstrap, New York	Gallon	.228	.213	.180	.170	.160	.160	.160
INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES								
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1947-49=100	67	63	67	63	67	65	61
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, wholesale prices at terminal markets	1947-49=100	79	75	88	81	82	78	82
Five oilseed meals	1947-49=100	81	76	88	80	84	80	86
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	1947-49=100	76	76	96	96	79	77	72
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	1947-49=100	72	71	80	77	68	65	66
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	1947-49=100	86	84	86	85	86	84	84
LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 2/								
(October average)								
Hog-corn, Chicago 3/ 1948-57= 13.6	Bushel	15.3	14.6	16.1	16.6	11.5	11.9	1/11.8
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price 1948-57= 14.3	Bushel	16.6	16.0	17.6	17.8	12.4	12.3	12.7
Beef steer-corn, Chicago 4/ 1948-57= 20.1	Bushel	19.7	20.6	21.1	23.2	21.5	23.6	1/24.3
Milk-feed, U. S. 1948-57= 1.44	Pound	1.46	1.55	1.46	1.54	1.38	1.49	1.55
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 1948-57= 22.9	Pound	23.4	24.4	24.2	25.0	24.0	24.7	25.0
Egg-feed, U. S. 1948-57= 12.7	Pound	11.9	13.0	12.2	11.6	9.1	9.8	9.5
Farm chicken-feed, U. S. 1948-57= 5.3	Pound	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.8
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S. 1948-57= 4.8	Pound	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
Turkey-feed, U. S. 1948-57= 8.6	Pound	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	6.4	6.7	6.8

1/ Preliminary, average for three weeks ended October 23,1959. 2/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 3/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 4/ Based on price of beef-steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn.

Prices compiled from Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 2, 1959

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	3
Outlook For Feed Supplies	
Feed concentrate supply prospects	5
Supplies of the four feed grains	5-13
Feed grain and corn production and stocks by regions	8-11
Demand and Price Prospects for 1959-60	
Feed grain prices and price ratios	13-16
Livestock production to increase	16
Feeding per animal unit heavy	17
Prospects for High-Protein Feed Supplies and Prices	19
Prospects for Hay Supplies and Prices	26
Government Programs Relating to Feed Grains	29
Prospects for Foreign Trade in 1959-60	34
Index of Tables	47

SUMMARY

Feed concentrate supplies in the United States for 1959-60 increased to a new high of 265 million tons, 7 percent over last year, continuing the upward trend that has been underway for a number of years. Another record supply of feed grains is on hand and a further increase in feed grain stocks is in prospect for the close of the 1959-60 marketing year. Total supplies of high-protein feeds also are expected to be a little larger than last year. While hay supplies are below last year's record tonnage, in most areas they are fully adequate for livestock on farms.

The record feed grain crop of 167 million tons this year is nearly 10 million tons larger than in 1958 and 38 million above the 1953-57 average. Another favorable growing season, accompanied by high yields per acre and larger corn acreage, was responsible for the bumper feed grain crop.

Domestic use and exports of feed grains also have increased sharply in recent years and a further increase is in prospect in 1959-60. Increasing utilization reflects not only increasing livestock numbers, but also heavy feeding of grain and other concentrates per animal unit, which was 11 percent above average in 1958-59. The number of grain-consuming livestock is expected

to increase about 3 percent in 1959-60. Feeding per animal unit is expected to continue liberal and total domestic use probably will be a little heavier than in 1958-59. Exports reached a new high of 12.8 million tons in the 1958-59 October-September feeding year, and they are expected to continue near this record level in 1959-60. Total utilization and exports, however, are again expected to fall below this year's heavy production. Carryover into 1960-61 may be about a fifth larger than in 1959-60--up to around 80 million tons.

Feed grain prices are expected to average a little lower in 1959-60 than in 1958-59 in view of record 1959 production and the decline in the general level of livestock prices. Prices of corn and sorghum grain have declined in recent weeks as marketing of the big 1959 crops got underway. Even though the corn support this year is available to all producers, the big crop caused prices this fall to drop considerably below the national average rate of $1.12 per bushel. While a seasonal rise in corn prices is in prospect during winter and spring, prices in 1959-60 probably will average a little lower than in 1958-59. Sorghum grain prices have declined rather sharply this fall and are low in relation to other feed grains. The price in October was 4 cents below the 1959 support of $1.52 per cwt., 6 percent lower than a year earlier. Oat prices are higher this year than last, reflecting the short 1959 crop, while barley prices have been close to last year's level.

The 1959-60 corn supply is estimated at 5,959 million bushels, 13 percent above the big 1958-59 supply and 37 percent over the 1953-57 average. The 17 percent increase in the corn crop, with production of over 4.4 billion bushels this year, resulted from a 15-percent increase in acreage for harvest and yields slightly above last year's record. Production is expected to exceed total 1959-60 utilization by 500 million bushels, or more, increasing the carryover into 1960-61 to over 2.0 billion bushels. Sorghum grain supply has increased sharply in recent years to nearly 1.1 billion bushels for 1959-60, more than 3 times the 1953-57 average. Barley supply, on the other hand, is 5 percent smaller than last year, and oat supply is down 17 percent, smallest since 1947.

Supplies of high-protein feeds for 1959-60 are expected to be a little larger than in 1958-59. Much of the prospective increase will be in cottonseed meal. Soybean meal production is expected at least to equal, if not to exceed, this year's record output of 9.5 million tons. Larger production of animal protein feeds is in prospect, but smaller production of linseed meal. Wholesale prices of high-protein feeds advanced 5 percent from September to October when they averaged close to the level of a year earlier. Prices during the 1959-60 feeding season may average somewhere near the 1958-59 level.

The 1959-60 hay supply is down 6 percent from the record supply last year, but is above the 1953-57 average, both in total and per animal unit. Hay supplies are well distributed by areas,and pastures and ranges are in good condition over most of the country this fall. During the past 3 years, drought areas have been small--this year they were confined principally to the Northern Great Plains.

OUTLOOK FOR FEED GRAIN SUPPLIES IN 1959-60

Feed Concentrate Supplies Up 7 Percent

The total United States supply of feed concentrates for 1959-60 was estimated in October at 265 million tons, 7 percent larger than in 1958-59 and more than a third larger than the 1953-57 average. This continues the upward trend in the feed concentrate supply that has been underway for a number of years. The increase this year reflects another favorable growing season, the larger acreage planted to corn and a 14 percent increase in carryover stocks. Since 1952 feed grain supplies have increased at an annual average rate of about 14 million tons with increasing feed grain production and mounting stocks sharing about equally in the rising supplies.

The livestock population this year is expected to increase about 3 percent over 1958-59, a slower rate than in the preceding year. The number of grain-consuming animal units to be fed increased from 161.5 million in 1957-58 to 171 million in 1958-59 and is expected to rise to 176 million units for the 1959-60 feeding year. The increase in animal units is not keeping pace with increasing feed concentrate supplies and the supply per animal unit in 1959-60 is expected to increase to a record high of 1.5 tons, 4 percent over 1958-59.

The rate of feeding grain and other concentrates to livestock has increased rather sharply in recent years. In the 1958-59 feeding season .90 ton was fed per grain-consuming animal unit, the highest of record and 11 percent above the 1953-57 average. The big feed grain crops this year will provide more than ample supplies for the livestock to be fed and will encourage a continuation of liberal feeding per animal unit. Assuming feeding per animal unit will continue near the record rate in 1958-59, the 176 million animal units to be fed this year will consume about 159 million tons of feed grains and other concentrates. This, plus the quantity of feed grains used for food, industrial use, seed and export would increase the total tonnage consumed to a record high of nearly 185 million tons, 23 percent over the 1953-57 average. With disappearance at this level, around 80 million tons of feed grains would be carried over into 1960-61, nearly 20 percent more than the record carryover of 67.4 million tons into 1959-60.

High Yields Boost Feed Grain Production to Record Level

Feed grain yields, which have trended upward in recent years, increased again in 1959 to an average of 1.16 tons per acre, slightly higher than in 1958. This, together with the 11 million acre increase in corn acreage, resulted in a total feed grain production of 167.1 million tons, 6 percent over last year's record crop and nearly 30 percent above the 1953-57 average.

The 1959 crop is expected to again exceed total utilization during the 1959-60 marketing year. Production has exceeded total domestic use and exports each year since 1952, adding to carryover at an average of nearly 7 million tons annually. Continued liberal feeding of the increased number of livestock

Table 2 .- Feed concentrate balance, numbers of animal units, and feed per unit, United States, year beginning October, average 1953-57, annual 1954-59

Item	Average 1953-57	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 2/
	Mil. short tons	Mil. short tons	Mil. short tons	Mil. short tons	Mil. short tons	Mil. short tons	Mil. short tons
Supply							
Stocks beginning of year 3/	38.0	31.7	39.1	43.3	48.9	59.1	67.4
Production of feed grains:							
Corn	91.7	85.6	90.4	96.7	95.8	106.4	124.0
Oats	20.9	22.6	24.1	18.6	20.8	22.8	17.2
Barley	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.1	10.5	11.3	9.8
Sorghum grain	7.6	6.6	6.8	5.8	15.8	17.2	16.1
Total production	129.0	123.9	130.9	130.2	142.9	157.7	167.1
Imports of feed grains	1.1	.7	.9	.9	1.0	.4	.7
Wheat and rye fed	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.9
Byproduct feeds fed	24.4	23.8	24.2	24.6	25.9	27.1	27.4
Total supply	194.3	181.8	197.0	200.5	220.3	246.6	264.5
Utilization, October-September							
Concentrates fed 4/							
Corn	76.8	72.6	76.4	77.3	81.6	90.6	95.1
Oats	18.5	19.9	20.1	17.0	17.7	19.7	17.6
Barley and sorghum grains	9.4	8.1	9.6	10.2	12.9	14.1	17.0
Wheat and rye	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.9
Oilseed cake and meal	9.4	8.5	9.2	10.0	10.8	11.8	12.2
Animal protein feeds	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0
Other byproduct feeds	11.9	12.2	11.7	11.5	12.2	12.3	12.2
Total concentrates fed	130.9	126.1	132.2	130.6	139.7	153.8	159.0
Feed grains for seed, human food and industry	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.6
Exports	7.2	6.1	8.1	7.3	10.5	12.8	13.0
Total utilization	150.5	144.6	152.8	150.5	162.6	179.3	184.6
Utilization adjusted to crop year basis	149.9	142.7	153.7	151.6	161.2	179.2	184.5
Stocks at end of crop year 3/	44.4	39.1	43.3	48.9	59.1	67.4	80.0
Supply and utilization per animal unit							
Total supply (Mil. tons)	194.3	181.8	197.0	200.5	220.3	246.6	264.5
Concentrates fed (Mil. tons)	130.9	126.1	132.2	130.6	139.7	153.8	159.0
Grain-consuming animal units (Mil.)	161.4	161.5	165.6	161.8	161.5	171.0	176.0
Supply per animal unit (Ton)	1.20	1.13	1.19	1.24	1.36	1.44	1.50
Concentrates fed per animal unit (Ton)	.81	.78	.80	.81	.87	.90	.90

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Preliminary estimates based on indications in October. 3/Stocks of corn and sorghum grains in all positions on October 1, and oats and barley on July 1. 4/ Total quantities fed in the United States, including domestically produced and imported grains and byproduct feeds.

Table 3.- Feed grains: Supply and disappearance, United States, crop marketing years, average 1953-57, annual 1953-59

Item	Average 1953-57	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 2/
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
Supply 3/								
Carryover								
Under price support	28.9	16.6	22.6	29.7	34.7	40.8	49.2	57.0
Other stocks	9.1	10.4	9.1	9.4	8.6	8.1	9.9	10.4
Total	38.0	27.0	31.7	39.1	43.3	48.9	59.1	67.4
Production	129.0	117.5	123.9	130.9	130.2	142.9	157.7	167.1
Imports 4/	1.1	2.2	.9	.8	.9	1.0	.4	.7
Total supply	168.1	146.7	156.5	170.8	174.4	192.8	217.2	235.2
Utilization 3/								
Livestock feed	104.2	99.0	98.9	106.9	105.3	111.5	124.5	129.6
Food, industry and seed	12.4	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.7	12.6
Exports 4/	7.1	3.9	6.1	8.1	7.7	9.8	12.6	13.0
Total	123.7	115.0	117.4	127.5	125.5	133.7	149.8	155.2
Carryover at end of year	44.4	31.7	39.1	43.3	48.9	59.1	67.4	80.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Preliminary estimates based on October indications.
3/ Supplies and disappearance of corn and sorghum grains during October-September and oats and barley during July-June.
4/ Includes grain equivalent of products.

Table 4 .- Total concentrates fed to livestock, United States, by quarters, average 1953-57, annual 1954-59 1/

Year beginning October	October-December 2/	January-March	April-June	July-September	Total October-September
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Average 1953-57	44.8	33.1	24.9	28.1	130.9
1954	42.0	31.1	23.8	29.2	126.1
1955	44.3	34.0	24.6	29.3	132.2
1956	45.1	34.7	24.5	26.3	130.6
1957	46.1	35.4	28.5	29.7	139.7
1958 3/	52.3	39.9	31.1	30.5	153.8

1/ Total quantity of grains and byproduct feeds fed to livestock.
2/ Includes all corn for silage, part of which is consumed after January 1.
3/ Preliminary.

to be fed in 1959-60 is expected to increase the quantity of feed grains fed to about 130 million tons, 5 million more than in 1958-59. Total exports are expected to at least equal and may exceed the record 12.8 million tons exported in October-September for 1958-59 while food, industrial and seed uses may continue near the 1958-59 level (table 2). In this event, total utilization would be a little larger than last year, but about 13 million tons below production (plus imports) leaving a carryover into 1960-61 of around 80 million tons. The major share of this increase will be in corn, though some increase in sorghum grain stocks is in prospect. Moderately smaller carryover of barley, and much smaller carryover of oats, are expected in 1960.

Feed Grain Above Average In All Regions

The 1959 feed grain production was well distributed over the country and in all regions production was above average, both in total and per animal unit. Total production for the entire country set a new record, .95 tons per grain-consuming animal unit, reflecting the very large production in the North Central region (table 6). While production was below average in the drought area that centered in the Dakotas, throughout the remainder of the region it was much larger than average.

Feed grain production in the South was a little below the big crop in 1958, but was again much above average. In the South Central region feed grain production per animal unit was nearly 23 percent above the 1953-57 average and in the South Atlantic region it was up 11 percent from average.

Production of feed grains in the North Atlantic was slightly below last year's record, and in the West it was second only to the record level of 1957.

Corn Supply Totals Nearly 6 Billion Bushels

Corn supplies this year are up 13 percent to a record high of nearly 6 billion bushels, 37 percent above the 1953-57 average. Corn supplies reached 4 billion bushels for the first time in 1955, then increased to more than 5 billion bushels in 1958. The increase of 687 million bushels in supplies this year over last is the sharpest gain since 1948. It reflects an increase of 11 million acres in planting and another favorable growing season, with yields slightly above the former record high of 1958. The crop, estimated in October at 4,429 million bushels, was 17 percent above the record crop of 1958. The 1959 crop plus the carryover of 1,529 million bushels and an allowance of 1 million bushels for imports, gives a total supply of 5,959 million bushels, 13 percent over the 5,272 million bushels last year and 37 percent over the 1953-57 average.

The 1959 crop is expected to be considerably larger than total utilization in the 1959-60 marketing year, resulting in a substantial increase in the carryover on October 1, 1960. The total quantity of corn fed to livestock in 1959-60 may be around 150 million bushels above the 3,234 million bushels fed in 1958-59. The quantity of corn used for food, industrial purposes and

Table 5.- Corn and sorghum grain: Supply and distribution, year beginning October, average 1953-57 and annual 1954-59

Item	Average 1953-57	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
				Corn			
Supply							
Production	3,275.0	3,057.9	3,229.7	3,455.3	3,422.3	3,799.8	4,429
Carryover 3/	1,061.8	919.7	1,034.8	1,165.5	1,419.7	1,470.5	1,529
Imports 4/	1.2	1.1	1.1	.9	1.9	1.2	1
Total supply	4,338.0	3,978.7	4,265.6	4,621.7	4,843.9	5,271.5	5,959
Distribution							
Wet-process products 5/	138.0	138.6	141.1	139.8	142.4	151.9	150
Dry-process products:							
Breakfast foods 6/	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13
Farm household use	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.2	4
Cornmeal, grits, etc. 7/	70.6	66.0	66.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78
Alcohol and distilled spirits	25.8	22.5	27.1	28.8	27.5	34.0	30
Seed	12.0	12.5	12.0	11.4	11.5	13.1	13
Exports 4/	128.7	91.7	108.4	164.7	182.5	215.9	225
Total nonfeed uses	393.6	350.2	373.0	440.7	459.4	510.1	513
Livestock feed 8/	2,742.4	2,593.7	2,727.1	2,761.3	2,914.0	3,232.4	3,396
Total utilization	3,136.0	2,943.9	3,100.1	3,202.0	3,373.4	3,742.5	3,909
Carryover at end of year	1,202.0	1,034.8	1,165.5	1,419.7	1,470.5	1,529.0	2,050
				Sorghum grain			
Supply							
Production	272.8	235.3	242.5	206.2	564.3	614.8	573
Carryover 3/	53.1	22.3	75.0	81.4	79.5	309.4	501
Total supply	325.9	257.6	317.5	287.6	643.8	924.2	1,074
Distribution							
Food and industry 9/	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8
Seed	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.4	2.7	2.5	3
Exports	41.8	47.7	66.2	22.2	57.4	101.9	110
Total nonfeed uses	52.6	58.6	76.9	34.6	69.1	112.4	121
Livestock feed 8/	159.8	124.0	159.2	173.5	265.3	310.3	403
Total utilization	212.4	182.6	236.1	208.1	334.4	422.7	524
Carryover at the end of year	113.5	75.0	81.4	79.5	309.4	501.5	550

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Preliminary estimates based on conditions in October 1959. Tentative estimates of utilization and carryover at the end of the year.

3/ Stocks in all positions on October 1.

4/ Imports include grain equivalent of cornmeal and flour; exports are grain only.

5/ Production of starch, sirup, sugar, etc., for domestic use and export. Includes wet processing of sorghum grain.

6/ Estimated quantities used in making prepared breakfast foods.

7/ Estimated quantities used in producing cornmeal, flour, hominy and grits for human food and for brewers' use. Does not include livestock feeds produced in the dry-milling industry. Includes export of cornmeal under foreign relief program during 1955-57.

8/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.

9/ Alcohol, distilled spirits and wet-processing.

Table 6 .- Corn production and stocks and feed grain production per animal unit, by regions, 1950-59

Area	Unit	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
		Corn production									
North Atlantic	Mil. bu.	106	107	117	109	117	108	125	101	134	135
East North Central	"	990	1,076	1,169	1,172	1,204	1,241	1,371	1,213	1,326	1,643
West North Central	"	1,313	1,150	1,553	1,413	1,311	1,230	1,339	1,548	1,646	1,947
South Atlantic	"	250	238	198	219	175	247	265	215	298	296
South Central	"	389	328	228	268	216	352	303	278	330	339
Western	"	27	27	27	29	35	52	52	67	66	69
United States	"	3,075	2,926	3,292	3,210	3,058	3,230	3,455	3,422	3,800	4,429
		Corn stocks October 1									
North Atlantic	Mil. bu.	14	12	11	11	11	17	20	38	40	40
East North Central	"	234	174	139	204	239	286	303	451	462	477
West North Central	"	556	506	301	526	636	696	790	885	931	967
South Atlantic	"	18	20	16	14	14	14	16	17	10	18
South Central	"	18	24	18	13	16	15	25	26	19	22
Western	"	4	4	2	1	4	7	11	3	8	5
United States	"	844	740	487	769	920	1,035	1,165	1,420	1,470	1,529
		Feed grain production									
North Atlantic	Mil.tons	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.2	5.2	5.1
East North Central	"	35.0	37.2	39.2	38.9	40.6	43.2	45.4	40.1	44.7	51.8
West North Central	"	52.7	47.4	56.2	51.5	53.2	51.3	50.0	64.6	69.5	72.2
South Atlantic	"	7.8	7.5	6.4	7.2	6.2	8.1	8.8	7.2	9.4	9.4
South Central	"	16.3	12.2	8.9	10.8	12.1	16.1	14.0	17.0	19.9	19.5
Western	"	5.7	4.4	4.7	4.9	7.2	7.8	7.3	9.8	9.0	9.1
United States	"	121.8	113.1	119.7	117.5	123.9	130.9	130.2	142.9	157.7	167.1
		Grain-consuming animal units fed annually									
North Atlantic	Mil.units	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.4	13.9	13.5	13.5	14.0
East North Central	"	41.6	41.1	39.1	39.2	40.4	41.6	40.9	39.7	41.8	42.3
West North Central	"	60.4	59.5	56.8	55.7	58.7	58.7	55.7	56.3	61.7	63.4
South Atlantic	"	16.1	16.7	16.1	15.9	16.0	17.1	17.8	18.4	18.6	19.3
South Central	"	24.9	24.1	21.7	20.9	21.2	22.6	22.4	22.4	23.6	24.7
Western	"	11.0	11.5	10.6	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.8	12.3
United States	"	168.1	167.3	158.8	156.7	161.5	165.6	161.8	161.5	171.0	176.0
		Production per animal unit									
North Atlantic	Ton	.30	.31	.30	.29	.32	.31	.34	.31	.39	.36
East North Central	"	.84	.91	1.00	.99	1.00	1.04	1.11	1.01	1.07	1.22
West North Central	"	.87	.80	.99	.92	.91	.87	.90	1.15	1.13	1.14
South Atlantic	"	.48	.45	.40	.45	.39	.47	.49	.39	.51	.49
South Central	"	.65	.51	.41	.52	.57	.71	.62	.76	.84	.79
Western	"	.52	.38	.44	.46	.66	.70	.66	.88	.76	.74
United States	"	.72	.68	.75	.75	.77	.79	.80	.88	.92	.95

1/ Based on indications in October 1959.

export probably will be about as large as in 1958-59, when the total reached a record high of a little over 500 million bushels (table 5). This would give a total disappearance of around 3,900 million bushels, a little above 1958-59 and 25 percent above the 1953-57 average. In this event, carryover into 1960-61 would increase to a little over 2.0 billion bushels, more than 500 million above stocks on October 1, 1959.

Corn Production Large in Corn Belt

Although corn production in all regions of the country has trended upward in recent years, much of the increase from 1958 to 1959 was in the Corn Belt. Corn production increased 24 percent in the East North Central region, and 18 percent in the West North Central region. The 3,590 million bushels produced in the North Central region accounted for 81 percent of the total United States production and was 38 percent above the 1953-57 average.

Production in regions outside of the Corn Belt also was above average in 1959, equaling or slightly exceeding the big crop in these areas in 1958. Despite declining acreage, production in the South was much above average, and in the North Atlantic region and in the West it increased to record levels.

Carryover stocks of corn also have increased in all regions of the country since 1952, but most of the United States total increase has been in the Corn Belt, where farmers have placed substantial quantities under Government price support. Of the total October 1 carryover of 1,529 million bushels, 1,444 million or 94 percent was in the North Central region. This compares with 440 million bushels in the region in 1952 (table 6). The combined increase in all other regions since 1952 has been only 38 million bushels. Even with the larger production in the South in recent years, there has been only a moderate buildup in carryover stocks. This indicates that in the deficit feeding areas increased corn production has gone into consumption while mounting stocks followed the big crops in the Corn Belt. A large proportion of the corn carryover in the Corn Belt is under loan or owned by CCC.

Sorghum Grain Supply Up 16 Percent To Over 1 Billion Bushels

The total supply of sorghum grain for 1959-60 is now estimated at 1,074 million bushels, 16 percent above last year and more than 3 times the 1953-57 average. This is the third year of favorable weather for sorghum production in the Great Plains and Southwest. While the 1959 crop of 573 million bushels is 7 percent smaller than last year, it is more than double the 1953-57 average. Carryover increased sharply following the bumper crops of 1957 and 1958 and this year reached a record high of 501 million bushels.

Total utilization of sorghum grain is expected to be substantially larger in 1959-60 than in 1958-59, when 423 million bushels were used domestically and exported. Heavier utilization is expected because sorghum grain prices this year have declined more than prices of other grains, making it relatively cheap for feeding. A substantial increase in feeding and a moderate

Table 7.- Oats and Barley: Supply and distribution, year beginning, July, average 1953-57 and annual 1954-59

Item	Average 1953-57	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
	Oats						
Supply							
Production	1,306.0	1,409.6	1,503.1	1,163.2	1,301.0	1,422.2	1,075
Carryover, July 1 3/	273.2	226.6	302.7	347.0	240.5	324.8	369
Imports 4/	28.8	20.0	3.1	16.8	24.5	3.5	15
Total supply	1,608.0	1,656.2	1,808.9	1,527.0	1,566.0	1,750.5	1,459
Distribution							
Breakfast foods	37.0	36.5	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37
Seed	110.5	119.3	112.2	106.9	96.5	91.1	93
Exports 4/	17.8	12.5	25.6	24.9	25.6	29.8	25
Total nonfeed uses	165.3	168.3	174.8	168.8	159.1	157.9	155
Livestock feed 5/	1,154.4	1,185.2	1,287.1	1,117.7	1,082.1	1,223.7	1,104
Total utilization	1,319.7	1,353.5	1,461.9	1,286.5	1,241.2	1,381.6	1,259
Carryover at end of year 3/	288.3	302.7	347.0	240.5	324.8	368.9	200
	Barley						
Supply							
Production	368.2	379.3	401.2	376.9	437.2	470.4	408
Carryover July 1 3/	99.5	71.1	130.6	117.1	127.4	168.4	194
Imports 6/	28.3	24.1	28.3	26.5	24.4	14.3	20
Total supply	496.0	474.5	560.1	520.5	589.0	653.1	622
Distribution							
For alcohol and alcoholic beverages	83.7	82.5	84.6	83.5	82.0	84.4	85
For other purposes	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5
Seed	25.3	26.3	23.9	26.6	26.2	27.3	27
Exports 6/	63.8	43.5	102.9	61.8	91.7	116.6	110
Total nonfeed uses	178.3	157.8	216.9	177.4	205.4	233.8	227
Livestock feed 5/	194.8	186.1	226.1	215.7	215.2	225.4	235
Total utilization	373.1	343.9	443.0	393.1	420.6	459.2	462
Carryover at end of year 3/	122.9	130.6	117.1	127.4	168.4	193.9	160

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Preliminary estimates based on conditions in October 1959. Tentative estimates of utilization and carryover at end of the year.
3/ Stocks in all positions.
4/ Imports include grain equivalent of oatmeal; exports are grain only.
5/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.
6/ Both imports and exports include grain equivalent of malt.

increase in sorghum grain exports are in prospect this year. The total disappearance may be around 100 million bushels greater than that of 1958-59 (table 5). In this event, the carryover on October 1, 1960 would be up another 10 percent to around 550 million bushels. Practically all of it would be under loan or owned by CCC.

Smaller Supplies of Oats and Barley

The 1959-60 oat supply is estimated at 1,459 million bushels, nearly 300 million bushels less than last year and the smallest supply since 1947. The smaller supply was the result of the sharp drop in production. Acreage of oats harvested for grain this year was reduced nearly 10 percent, and yields dropped 17 percent from the record high reached in 1958. Disappearance of oats during July-September totaled about 434 million bushels, 20 million more than in the same period of 1958, but it will be substantially smaller during October-June 1959-60 than a year earlier. Total utilization for the 1959-60 July-June marketing year is expected to be down nearly 10 percent from 1958-59 to around 1,250 million bushels. This would sharply reduce the July 1, 1960 carryover to around 200 million bushels next year, the smallest carryover since 1948. Stocks stood at an all-time record of 369 million bushels on July 1, 1959.

The barley supply for 1959-60 is now estimated at 622 million bushels, 5 percent less than in 1958-59, but a fourth larger than the 1953-57 average (table 7). This includes a record carryover of 194 million bushels, an allowance of about 20 million bushels for imports and a crop of 408 million bushels. The crop is down 62 million bushels from the record output last year, but 40 million above the 1953-57 average. The reduction in the crop from last year was almost entirely in the important malting barley producing area of the Midwest where drought cut 1959 yields. Production in California and most of the other western producing States was slightly above the big output of last year.

Total barley disappearance during the 1959-60 July-June marketing year is expected to be about the same as the 459 million bushels of 1958-59. Domestic use is expected to continue near the high 1958-59 rate and exports to continue heavy though they may fall a little below the record movement of 117 million bushels in 1958-59. Present indications are for some reduction in the big carryover stocks, probably by around 15 to 20 percent.

DEMAND AND PRICE PROSPECTS FOR 1959-60

Feed Grain Prices Expected to Average a Little Lower in 1959-60

Feed grain prices are expected to average a little lower in 1959-60 feeding year than in 1958-59 -- since the 1959 crop is larger and, as livestock prices are lower, the demand from some livestock producers is likely to be reduced. Lower supports also will be a factor, especially for sorghum grain. In mid-October index of prices received by farmers for feed grains was 61 percent of the 1947-49 average, 2 percent below last year.

Table 8.- Feed grains: Average wholesale prices, monthly October-September, weekly August-October 1958 and 1959 1/

Period	Corn, No. 3 Yellow Chicago		Oats, No. 2 White Minneapolis		Barley, No. 3 Minneapolis		Milo, No. 2 Yellow Kansas City	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.
October	1.19	1.15	.659	.618	1.20	1.14	1.65	1.74
November	1.16	1.12	.678	.625	1.17	1.13	1.73	1.82
December	1.15	1.17	.655	.634	1.14	1.16	1.83	1.94
January	1.11	1.17	.634	.633	1.17	1.14	1.85	2.00
February	1.13	1.18	.644	.631	1.18	1.18	1.89	1.98
March	1.16	1.21	.659	.637	1.19	1.14	2.02	2.00
April	1.29	1.28	.665	.648	1.22	1.18	2.05	2.14
May	1.31	1.29	.664	.658	1.22	1.20	2.05	2.15
June	1.35	1.29	.631	.672	1.22	1.16	2.10	2.17
July	1.34	1.26	.624	.684	1.23	1.16	2.22	2.18
August	1.34	1.27	.591	.677	1.15	1.12	2.21	1.93
September	1.27	1.16	.603	.679	1.14	1.09	1.89	1.70
Week ended:								
August 7	1.35	1.28	.606	.672	1.17	1.08	---	2.15
14	1.36	1.26	.597	.683	1.13	1.15	2.24	2.02
21	1.34	1.28	.572	.677	1.13	1.13	2.18	2.02
28	1.30	1.26	.589	.676	1.14	1.13	2.23	1.89
September 4	1.30	1.28	.596	.677	1.13	1.08	2.07	1.87
11	1.27	1.26	.602	.676	1.13	1.09	1.90	1.74
18	1.25	1.17	.613	.679	1.16	1.10	1.83	1.68
25	1.23	1.12	.604	.685	1.13	1.11	1.85	1.66
October 2	1.25	1.16	.604	.692	1.15	1.08	1.75	1.66
9	1.27	1.20	.606	.706	1.14	1.09	1.72	1.66
16	1.20	1.08	.626	.715	1.14	1.11	1.74	1.66
23	1.12	1.06	.632	.726	1.15	1.11	1.74	1.63

1/ Average prices weighted by carlot sales.

Table 9.- Feed grains: Prices received by farmers on October 15 and support prices, 1957-59

Feed grains	Unit	Average price received by farmers, October 15			National average support price		
		1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Corn	Bushel	1.06	1.04	.990	1/1.40	1/1.36	2/1.12
Oats	Bushel	.612	.562	.650	.61	.61	.50
Barley	Bushel	.833	.865	.866	.95	.93	.77
Sorghum grain	Cwt.	1.43	1.57	1.48	1.86	1.83	1.52

1/ National average support rates for producers in the commercial area who planted within their acreage allotments or Soil Bank base acreage. In 1957 there was a basic support of $1.10 per bushel and in 1958 $1.06 per bushel to noncompliers in the commercial area.

2/ National average rate available to all producers.

The decline in prices from the 1958-59 level is expected to be principally in corn and sorghum grain prices. The bumper 1959 corn crop brought the average price received by farmers in mid-October to 99 cents per bushel, 5 cents per bushel lower than a year earlier. Corn prices during the 1959-60 marketing year will probably continue a little lower than a year earlier. The 1959 Government support price of $1.12 per bushel that is available to all producers this year will, however, be a price strengthening factor. Corn prices will be substantially below the support level in November and early December, the period of heavy marketings. By next spring and summer, prices received by farmers probably will rise seasonally to near the 1959 support level.

The average price received by farmers for sorghum grain declined more than seasonally from $1.85 per cwt. in June to $1.48 in October. This was 9 cents per cwt. lower than a year earlier and 4 cents below the 1959 support rate. Sorghum grain prices this fall also are low in relation to other grains. This will encourage liberal feeding and heavier total disappearance. The October price was 12 percent lower than corn, 31 percent lower than oats and 23 percent lower than barley, after adjusting for relative feeding value of the four grains. Sorghum grain prices will advance seasonally this winter and spring, though the rise may be somewhat less than the increase of 18 percent from October to May in 1958-59.

Prices of oats and barley have been relatively high this summer and fall reflecting the smaller crops of these grains. The price of oats since harvest time has remained above the 1959 support level. In October, the average price received by farmers was 65 cents per bushel, 9 cents higher than a year earlier and 15 cents above the national average support price. Prices received by farmers for barley averaged 87 cents per bushel in October slightly higher than a year earlier and 10 cents above the 1959 support level. Prices of these grains are expected to continue relatively high in 1959-60, and the quantities going under price support probably will be much less than in other recent years.

Feed Price Ratios Favorable for Dairy Products and Beef Cattle; Turn Less Favorable for Hogs and Poultry

Prices received for slaughter cattle and dairy products during the 1958-1959 feeding year have continued favorable in relation to feed cost. The price of steers sold for slaughter at Chicago averaged $27.72 per 100 pounds during the 1958-59 feeding season, equivalent in value to 22.9 bushels of corn, No. 3 Yellow. This was well above the 1948-57 average beef steer-corn ratio of 17.5. Cattle prices are expected to continue high in relation to corn prices during 1959-60, the ratio continuing near the favorable level of the past year.

Milk prices also have been higher than average relative to the cost of dairy rations. During 1958-59, one pound of milk was equal in value to 1.41 pounds of dairy feed, well above the 10-year average of 1.29. The butterfat-feed price ratio averaged 24.4 in 1958-59, which was also above the 10-year average. Prices of dairy products are expected to continue favorable to dairymen in 1959-60, probably averaging as high relative to feed as during the past year, if not a little higher.

Prices of hogs, poultry and eggs, on the other hand, have all declined during the past year and prices of these products have been substantially lower this summer and fall, relative to feed cost, than a year earlier. The price of hogs has been about a third lower this fall than last, causing the hog-corn ratio to fall a little below the 10-year average. Hog prices are expected to continue lower this year than in 1958-59, at least through this winter and spring. The hog-corn price ratio in 1959-60 will average below last year's favorable level, but it may average near the 1948-57 average of 13.4. The very high hog-corn ratio in 1957 and 1958 was followed by the marked increase in hog production during the last 2 years. Responding to the decline in the ratio this year, hog producers have already indicated their intention at least to level off their operations in 1960 if not to curtail them.

The egg-feed and the poultry-feed price ratios also turned less favorable to poultry producers in the first half of 1959, reflecting declining prices of poultry and eggs. The egg-feed, the broiler-feed and the turkey-feed price ratios were much below average last summer and this fall to date. Prices received for poultry are expected to continue low relative to feed costs during much of the 1959-60 feeding year. The egg-feed price ratio probably will continue below average though improvement over the low ratio of this past year is in prospect toward the end of the 1959-60 feeding year.

Livestock Production to Increase at Slower Rate

The uptrend in livestock numbers and production that started in 1957-58 is expected to continue into 1959-60, but at a reduced rate. Further increases in hogs and beef cattle are in prospect, poultry production is expected to level off and a slight drop is expected in dairy cattle numbers. This would mean an over-all increase of about 3 percent in grain-consuming animal units, from 171 million in 1958-59 to 176 million in 1959-60, somewhat less than the increase of nearly 10 million animal units during the previous year.

The expansion in hog production that began in 1958 appears to be slowing down and in 1960 it may end. The 1959 spring crop was up 12 percent and producers in the 10 Corn Belt States reported an increase of 5 percent in fall farrowings. This would indicate that hog feeding will be higher than a year earlier, at least through the spring of 1960. Producers also reported their intentions to reduce December-February farrowing by 4 percent, indicating hog production may decline, or at least level off, later in 1960. Based on these indications, an overall increase of about 7 percent in the number of hogs to be fed is in prospect for the 1959-60 feeding season.

Cattle production and feeding show a sharp uptrend, which is expected to continue in 1959-60, with numbers reaching a new high of 102-103 million next January 1. Cattlemen also are grain feeding a record number of cattle for market this year. The number of cattle on feed October 1 was 20 percent above the high level last year in the 21 important feeding States. Cattlemen are expected to continue heavy feeding through the 1959-60 feeding year.

The number of dairy cows on farms has been declining in recent years and a further slight drop is expected in 1959-60. But dairymen are feeding their cows at a record rate per head. In 1958-59 an average of 6.4 pounds of feed grains and other concentrates was fed per cow, about 4 percent more than the 1957-58 rate and a new record high. The rate of feeding on October 1 was 4 percent higher than a year earlier and 27 percent above the 1948-57 average. Grain feeding of both beef and dairy cattle is expected to continue liberal in 1959-60.

Poultry production is expected to level off in 1959-60; a small increase in broiler production should be about offset by a decline in the number of hens and pullets. The increase in broiler numbers in 1959-60 is expected to be at a slower rate than in other recent years, probably not rising more than 3 to 5 percent. During 1959 fewer chickens have been raised for laying flock replacement. On October 1, the number of hens and pullets in laying flocks was 4 percent less than a year earlier. The number of hens and pullets to be fed is expected to be 2 to 4 percent less than a year earlier throughout most of the 1959-60 feeding year.

Feeding Per Animal Unit Expected To Continue Heavy in 1959-60

The liberal feeding of livestock per head, a prominant feature of the feed situation during the past 2 years, is expected to continue in 1959-60. High rate of feeding has resulted partly from the low quality of corn and sorghum grain in 1957-58, and the generally favorable prices of livestock relative to feed for the last 2 years. The quantity fed includes waste and loss and these have a tendency to run higher when production is large and feed prices are comparatively low.

The general upward trend in the output of livestock products per head of livestock also has been a factor in the upward trend of the rate of feeding per animal unit. For a number of years there has been a trend towards grain fattening more beef cattle and feeding cattle to heavier weights and increased production of milk per cow and eggs per hen. This required heavier feeding of grain and other feed concentrates per head.

Table 10.- Relation between feed concentrates fed and grain-consuming animal units and livestock production units, United States, 1940-58

Year beginning October	Livestock numbers and production			Feed concentrates fed	Concentrates fed per animal unit	Concentrates fed per production unit
	Grain-consuming animal units 1/	Livestock production units 2/	Livestock production per animal unit			
	Mil.	Mil.	Units	Mil. tons	Ton	Ton
1940-44	176.1	173.1	.98	127.3	.72	.74
1945-49	160.5	164.5	1.02	122.5	.76	.74
1950-54	162.5	172.9	1.06	127.5	.78	.74
1955	165.6	180.2	1.09	132.1	.80	.73
1956	161.8	177.6	1.10	130.5	.81	.73
1957	161.5	181.0	1.12	139.7	.87	.77
1958 3/	171.0	190.7	1.12	153.5	.90	.80

1/ Based on the number of livestock fed during the feeding year, see Animal Units of Livestock Fed Annually, 1909 to 1958, ARS Stat. Bul. No. 255.
2/ Based on the production of livestock and products, see Livestock Production Units, Annual 1910-57, ARS 43-103.
3/ Preliminary.

Increased production capacity of livestock and heavier feeding per animal has resulted in larger output of livestock products per animal unit. Table 10 compares trends in grain-consuming animal units and livestock production units. Since 1940-44, production of livestock and livestock products in terms of production units has gone up about 14 percent relative to the number of animals on farms measured in terms of grain-consuming animal units. The rate of feeding per livestock production unit has risen about 8 percent since 1940-44 compared with an increase of 25 percent in the rate of feeding per animal unit. The upward trend in feeding rates indicates that farmers are using relatively more feed grains and other concentrate feeds per unit of output as production per animal increases.

PROSPECTS FOR HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS AND OTHER BYPRODUCT FEEDS

High-Protein Feed Supply Continues to Rise

The total tonnage of high-protein feed available for feeding in the 1959-60 feeding year is expected to be a little larger than the supply for 1958-59. This is a continuation of the upward trend in the total supply of protein feeds, which reached an estimated 15.1 million tons (soybean meal equivalent) in 1958-59, 20 percent above the 1953-57 average. Soybean supplies for 1959-60 are nearly equal to the record supply of 595 million bushels which will provide for another big output of soybean meal. The cottonseed crush in 1959-60 is expected to be a fourth larger than in 1958-59 and to account for most of the increase in total supplies of high protein feeds. The number of high-protein feed consuming animal units also are expected to be up a little in 1959-60 but the quantity available for feeding per animal unit should equal, and may exceed, the record quantity for 1958-59.

Larger Supply of Oilseed Meal in Prospect

Supplies of oilseed cake and meal for 1959-60 are expected to total a little over the 12.6 million ton supply in 1958-59 (table 12). Production is expected to exceed the 12.3 million tons produced in 1958-59, probably by around 500,000 tons or more. A large part of this increase will be in cottonseed meal. Carryover stocks of the 5 oilseed meals on October 1 totaled 190,000 tons, more than a fourth above a year ago. Imports are expected to decline from the 168,000 tons of 1958-59. Exports in 1959-60 probably will be heavier than in 1958-59 when about 527,000 tons were exported. The drought this fall in a number of European countries will increase the demand for oilmeal and other feedstuffs. Allowing for larger exports in 1959-60 and about the same level of carryover on October 1 next year as this, the quantity of oilseed meal available for feeding would be about 3 percent larger than in 1958-59.

The soybean meal supply for 1959-60 probably will be a little larger than the supply of 9,556,000 tons for 1958-59. Exports in 1959-60 are expected to be larger than those of 1958-59, in view of the prospective stronger foreign demand brought on by the severe drought in a number of European countries this fall. Allowing for heavier exports and about the same carryover of soybean meal on October 1 next year as on that date this year, the quantity available for feeding in 1959-60 would be only slightly larger than the 8,968,000 tons fed in 1958-59.

The supply of cottonseed meal for 1959-60 is expected to be around 450,000 tons greater than the 2,355,000 tons in 1958-59. The 1959-60 production is expected to be around 500,000 tons above the 2,154,000 tons

Table 11.- High-protein feeds: Quantity available for feeding, high-protein feed-consuming animal units, and quantity per animal unit, United States, average 1953-57, annual 1950-59

Year beginning October 1	Quantity available for feeding (In terms of 44 percent protein soybean meal equivalent) 1/						Animal units fed annually	Quantity per animal unit
	Oilseed meal							
	Soybean meal	Other oilseed meals 2/	Total	Animal protein	Grain protein	Total		
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million units	Pounds
Average 1953-57	6,298	2,418	8,716	3,030	859	12,605	102.4	246
1950	5,546	2,251	7,797	2,466	1,069	11,332	101.3	224
1951	5,527	2,697	8,224	2,638	817	11,679	102.0	229
1952	5,455	2,624	8,079	2,657	767	11,503	100.2	230
1953	4,965	2,876	7,841	2,955	826	11,622	100.2	232
1954	5,428	2,381	7,809	2,977	853	11,639	101.5	229
1955	6,042	2,429	8,471	3,264	897	12,632	104.2	242
1956	7,093	2,257	9,350	3,061	857	13,268	103.1	257
1957	7,962	2,146	10,108	2,914	859	13,881	103.0	270
1958 3/	8,968	2,234	11,202	3,027	890	15,119	107.3	282
1959 3/	9,000	2,494	11,494	2,995	869	15,358	109.0	282

1/ Conversion factors to obtain quantity available for feeding in terms of soybean meal equivalent and animal units fed annually are given in the Grain and Feed Statistics, March, 1959. 2/ Cottonseed, linseed, peanut and copra meals. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 12.- Oilseed cakes and meals: Supply and distribution, United States, year beginning October, 1957-59

Item	Supply				Distribution			
	Stocks (October 1) 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Feed	Other uses 2/	Exports	Stocks (September 30) 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1957-58								
Soybean	55	8,284	1	8,340	7,962	30	300	48
Cottonseed	210	1,922	72	2,204	2,096	30	7	71
Linseed	64	435	8	507	467	---	14	26
Peanut	3	45	---	48	44	---	2	2
Copra	1	119	68	188	187	---	---	1
Total	333	10,805	149	11,287	10,756	60	323	148
1958-59 3/								
Soybean	48	9,508	---	9,556	8,968	30	500	58
Cottonseed	71	2,154	130	2,355	2,221	30	7	97
Linseed	26	452	6	484	431	---	20	33
Peanut	2	75	---	77	75	---	---	2
Copra	1	115	32	148	148	---	---	4/
Total	148	12,304	168	12,620	11,843	60	527	190
1959-60 3/								
Soybean	58	9,700	---	9,758	9,000			
Cottonseed	97	2,650	50	2,797	2,550			
Linseed	33	425	10	468	425			
Peanut	2	75	---	77	75			
Copra	4/	110	40	150	150			
Total	190	12,960	100	13,250	12,200			

1/ Stocks at processors' plants. 2/ Estimated quantities of soybean meal used for industrial purposes and cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Not reported on October 1.

Table 13 .- Byproduct feeds: Estimated use for feed, year beginning October, average 1953-57, annual 1954-59 1/

Item	Average 1953-57	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 2/	1959 3/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS							
Oilseed cake and meal							
Soybean cake and meal	6,298	5,428	6,042	7,093	7,962	8,968	9,000
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,431	2,405	2,511	2,220	2,095	2,221	2,550
Linseed cake and meal	481	488	439	484	467	431	425
Peanut cake and meal	40	18	27	46	45	75	75
Copra cake and meal	181	182	160	181	187	148	150
Total	9,431	8,521	9,179	10,024	10,756	11,843	12,200
Animal proteins							
Tankage and meat meal	1,373	1,339	1,557	1,502	1,388	1,415	1,475
Fish meal and solubles	422	395	464	402	409	498	450
Commercial dried milk products	195	165	150	130	135	110	130
Noncommercial milk products	1,110	1,165	1,105	1,050	1,000	960	900
Total	3,100	3,064	3,276	3,084	2,932	2,983	2,955
Grain protein feeds							
Gluten feed and meal	1,029	1,034	1,072	1,010	1,030	1,025	1,025
Brewers' dried grains	235	238	246	236	225	231	230
Distillers' dried grains	270	251	286	290	280	342	300
Total	1,534	1,523	1,604	1,536	1,535	1,598	1,555
OTHER BYPRODUCT FEEDS							
Wheat millfeeds	4,608	4,567	4,487	4,628	4,689	4,660	4,600
Rice millfeeds	263	303	238	257	242	260	275
Dried and molasses beet pulp	547	554	478	550	655	560	600
Alfalfa meal	1,237	1,324	1,249	1,218	1,271	1,335	1,300
Fats and oils	4/	96	142	198	256	275	300
Miscellaneous byproduct feeds 5/	3,520	3,800	3,500	3,100	3,600	3,600	3,600
Total	10,175	10,644	10,094	9,951	10,713	10,690	10,675
Group total all byproduct feeds	24,240	23,752	24,153	24,595	25,936	27,114	27,385

1/ Estimated use for feed is derived by adding production and imports; deducting exports, utilization for food and other nonfeed uses, and adjusting for changes in stocks of cottonseed, soybean, linseed, peanut and copra cakes and meals, brewers' and distillers' dried grains and alfalfa meal.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Preliminary estimates based on indication in October 1959.

4/ Data not available prior to 1954.

5/ Estimated quantities of hominy feed, oat millfeeds, molasses and screenings available for livestock feeding.

produced in 1958-59. Even if imports decline considerably and exports increase from the low level last year, the quantity available for feeding in 1959-60 is expected to be over 300,000 tons greater than the 2,221,000 tons available in 1958-59.

The supply of linseed meal for 1959-60 may be only a little smaller than the supply of 484,000 tons in 1958-59, even though the 1959 flaxseed crop is down substantially. Production of linseed meal probably will be a little below the 1958-59 production. The 1959 flaxseed crop is much smaller than last year, but more seed will be crushed from carryover stocks. Exports and carryover of linseed meal may be down some in 1959-60; this could result in a total tonnage fed only a little below the 1958-59 level of 431,000 tons.

Supplies of both peanut and copra meals in 1959-60 are expected to be near the levels of 1958-59. Copra meal imports were very small in 1958-59, reflecting short supplies due to prolonged drought conditions in the Philippines and Indonesia. They are expected to continue small in 1959-60, probably not increasing much from the 148,000 tons fed in 1958-59, the smallest since 1945-46.

Supplies of Other Byproduct Feeds

Tankage and meat meal production are expected to increase about 4 percent as livestock slaughter rises. Supplies of fish meal and solubles available for feeding in 1958-59 reached a record high of nearly 500,000 tons. Early indications point to another good year in 1959-60, although supplies probably will decline somewhat from last year's high level.

Supplies of gluten feed and brewers' dried grains available for feeding probably will continue near the 1958-59 rate. Distillers' dried grains are expected to be down from the high level of 1958-59, a year in which distillers were building stocks of alcohol products. Supplies of alfalfa meal may decline from the high level of 1958-59, largest since 1954. Wheat millfeed supplies are also expected to decline, reflecting an increase in flour extraction rates by the milling industry.

The quantity of molasses available for livestock feeding in 1959-60 is expected to be close to the 381 million gallons fed in 1958-59. In 1958-59 nearly 300 million gallons were imported, principally from Cuba. Supplies of molasses from Cuba in 1959-60, however, will be influenced by increased domestic usage, the size of the decreed 1960 sugar crop and by the quantity of high test molasses, if any, produced. Inshipments of molasses from Hawaii and Puerto Rico might remain near the 60 to 75 million gallons of the last two years, while domestic production probably will be a little above 1958-59, principally a result of large crops of both sugarcane and sugar beets in 1959.

Table 14.- Industrial molasses: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1953-57 and annual 1956-58

Year beginning October	Supply			Utilization			
	Production 1/	Imports and inshipments	Total	Livestock feed 2/	Other domestic uses 3/	Exports 4/	Total 5/
	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.
Average 1953-57	155.5	408.5	564.0	383.6	166.9	13.5	564.0
1956	147.6	305.7	453.3	289.2	138.6	25.5	453.3
1957 6/	173.2	369.3	542.5	388.8	144.0	9.7	542.5
1958 7/	176.1	373.0	549.1	381.1	144.0	24.0	549.1

1/ Includes mainland cane, beet, refiners' blackstrap and citrus molasses and hydrol.
2/ Residual; includes other minor uses and waste.
3/ Ethyl and butyl alcohol, acetone, distilled spirits, yeast, citric acid, vinegar, insecticides, etc. Also includes small quantities of edible sirups and molasses.
4/ Total exports from United States and territories.
5/ Not adjusted for changes in stocks, for which data are not available.
6/ Partly estimated.
7/ Preliminary.

Prospects for High-Protein Feed Prices in 1959-60

High-protein feed prices in 1959-60 are expected to average somewhere near the 1958-59 level, when the index of wholesale prices was at the highest annual average since 1954-55. Total supplies will be a little larger, but some increase in high-protein feed consuming livestock and stronger foreign demand are in prospect. In the 1958-59 feeding year, high-protein feed prices were the highest for the year during the winter months, then declined from January to September. High-protein feed prices increased 5 percent from September to October when they averaged close to the October,1958 level.

Expected increase in livestock production will help to maintain protein feed prices in 1959-60. Also a stronger demand is in prospect from Northern European countries, which normally take a large percentage of the oilmeal exports. On the other hand, lower average prices than in 1958-59 are in prospect for some types of livestock and products, which will tend to reduce domestic demand for high-protein feeds. The index of prices received for livestock and livestock products is expected to average somewhat lower in 1959-60 than in 1958-59, with the greatest decline in prices received for hogs. Prices of cattle are expected to be down slightly in the 1959-60 October-September feeding year from 1958-59, poultry and egg prices may average about the same, while dairy product prices may be up a little.

During the 1958-59 October-September feeding year, soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur, averaged $55.80 per ton, $2.40 per ton above 1957-58. In 1958-59 soybean meal prices differed materially from the normal seasonal pattern, rising to a high of $63.25 per ton in January, thus reflecting the good demand at that time. From January to June, a period in which soybean meal prices are normally advancing, they declined to below the yearly average. Soybean meal prices at Decatur advanced about $5.00 per ton from September to October when they averaged $56.60 per ton, a little higher than in October last year. During the 1959-60 feeding year soybean meal prices may average about the same as in 1958-59.

Because of plentiful supplies, cottonseed meal may average a little lower relative to soybean meal than was the case this year. Linseed meal, however, will be in comparatively short supply and will probably continue to command a higher price than soybean meal.

Plentiful supplies of tankage, meat meal and fish meal probably will bring lower average prices for each of these feeds in 1959-60 than in 1958-59. Meat meal prices at Chicago declined $34.45 per ton between January and September while fish meal at Buffalo declined $36.15 per ton between February and September.

Prices of grain proteins held up well during 1958-59 with brewers' dried grains and gluten feed averaging above 1957-58. Distillers' dried grains averaged $1.60 per ton lower in 1958-59 than in the previous year, but production of this feed was extremely large during the past year.

In spite of heavy production, the average price of 17 percent alfalfa meal at Kansas City increased to $50.15 per ton in 1958-59, $11.85 higher than in 1957-58. Demand for alfalfa meal is expected to be favorable again in 1959-60. Prices may not average as high as in 1958-59, but smaller supplies will help to maintain prices and they probably will average well above the 1957-58 level.

Prices of wheat millfeeds were $3.40 per ton higher in 1958-59 than in 1957-58. Prices of this feed and other lower protein feeds might be expected to average lower in 1959-60 than in 1958-59, along with feed grain prices--they are competitive with feed grains and are influenced to a considerable extent by the level of feed grain prices.

Table 15.- Prices of specified byproduct feeds, monthly October-September, weekly August-October 1958 and 1959 1/

Period	Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago		Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis		Meat meal, 50 percent protein, Chicago		Middlings, standard, Minneapolis		Alfalfa meal, 17% dehydrated Kansas City	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
October	53.60	56.10	47.50	52.00	74.70	100.00	27.50	27.40	45.70	43.00
November	52.00	59.90	49.20	57.75	69.10	85.30	26.90	36.10	46.00	46.00
December	50.90	66.50	52.80	64.40	68.15	102.50	27.70	45.50	44.20	49.00
January	50.75	68.75	53.80	69.50	75.05	110.95	30.00	40.25	41.10	57.00
February	53.90	59.90	56.50	62.90	81.00	105.60	30.00	37.40	42.10	61.00
March	61.25	60.10	59.60	60.60	97.90	100.50	36.50	40.30	40.60	61.00
April	66.50	60.90	59.65	60.60	102.30	99.25	40.00	41.60	38.60	61.00
May	62.60	60.00	59.45	59.40	99.45	89.05	35.75	32.90	32.00	54.25
June	63.75	58.20	59.90	59.30	97.90	85.75	31.75	30.50	30.75	41.60
July	75.65	62.25	63.20	64.15	115.15	87.20	37.20	32.10	32.00	41.50
August	67.10	58.00	61.00	51.25	116.60	77.50	28.25	29.00	31.60	43.00
September	66.70	55.50	55.10	51.80	103.75	76.50	29.00	28.00	34.70	43.40
August 4	74.50	57.90	64.50	---	119.75	81.25	30.00	32.50	32.00	43.00
11	67.00	57.40	60.50	---	119.75	78.75	28.00	29.00	32.00	43.00
18	62.00	58.40	60.50	52.00	116.00	75.00	28.00	27.00	31.50	43.00
25	65.00	58.40	58.50	50.50	111.00	75.00	27.00	27.50	31.00	43.00
September 1	68.00	55.40	58.00	51.50	108.50	77.50	27.50	26.50	31.00	43.00
8	64.00	56.40	56.50	51.00	104.75	76.25	28.00	26.50	31.50	43.00
15	65.50	55.40	56.50	52.00	102.25	76.25	29.00	26.50	33.00	43.00
22	67.50	53.40	54.50	51.50	102.25	76.25	29.00	28.50	38.00	43.00
29	68.50	56.90	50.00	53.00	101.00	76.25	31.50	32.00	40.00	45.00
October 6	62.00	58.90	50.00	53.00	102.50	75.00	28.00	34.00	42.00	47.00
13	57.50	61.90	50.00	58.50	101.25	72.50	26.50	31.00	42.00	49.00
20	53.00	60.90	52.00	60.00	100.00	71.90	26.50	30.00	44.00	51.00
27	52.00	60.90	56.00	62.00	96.25	68.75	28.50	32.50	44.00	51.00

1/ Wholesale prices, bulk. Weekly prices are for Tuesday of each week.

Table 16.- Soybean meal: Prices of 44 and 50 percent protein, Decatur, 1955-59 1/

Year and meal	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Average
	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
1955-56													
50 percent	64.00	57.00	59.00	60.00	58.40	55.50	61.00	67.00	68.50	63.50	59.50	57.00	60.85
44 percent	56.00	49.00	50.25	51.00	49.40	47.40	53.00	60.05	60.75	54.80	52.10	46.90	52.55
Difference	8.00	8.00	8.75	9.00	9.00	8.10	8.00	6.95	7.75	8.70	7.40	10.10	8.30
1956-57													
50 percent	53.30	55.10	54.80	57.40	54.40	54.75	52.90	52.00	51.25	54.10	59.25	58.00	54.75
44 percent	45.70	47.40	46.95	49.90	46.90	46.75	45.50	45.40	44.25	46.60	52.90	51.00	47.45
Difference	7.60	7.70	7.85	7.50	7.50	8.00	7.40	6.60	7.00	7.50	6.35	7.00	7.30
1957-58													
50 percent	52.10	51.10	49.80	49.60	52.90	63.00	70.70	64.10	65.90	78.30	69.75	68.55	61.30
44 percent	46.60	45.00	43.90	43.75	46.90	54.25	59.50	55.60	56.75	68.60	60.25	59.70	53.40
Difference	5.50	6.10	5.90	5.85	6.00	8.75	11.20	8.50	9.15	9.70	9.50	8.85	7.90
1958-59													
50 percent	58.60	59.60	66.30	68.00	60.10	60.20	61.00	60.75	61.90	66.60	59.60	56.80	61.60
44 percent	50.60	54.75	60.90	63.25	54.75	55.10	55.90	55.40	54.80	58.50	54.25	51.70	55.80
Difference	8.00	4.85	5.40	4.75	5.35	5.10	5.10	5.35	7.10	8.10	5.35	5.10	5.80

1/ Average wholesale price, dollars per ton, bulk, unrestricted basis.

Comparison of Prices of 44 Percent and 50 Percent Soybean Meal

Prices of 44 and 50 percent protein soybean meal, at Decatur, are compared in table 16. Soybean meal of 50 percent protein content has been growing in importance in recent years. Because of its low fiber and high-protein content, it has become an important protein feed in broiler rations. During the period 1955-56 to 1958-59, 50 percent soybean meal at Decatur has averaged about $7.30 higher per ton than 44 percent meal. This difference has narrowed from $8.30 per ton higher in 1955-56 to $5.80 in 1958-59. It is quite possible that some of this decline probably reflects increasing production of 50 percent meal and increasing efficiency of producing the higher protein meal. The monthly difference between prices of these two meals, however, has varied considerably during the 4 years from a low of $4.75 in January 1959 to a high of $11.20 in April 1958.

PROSPECTS FOR HAY SUPPLIES AND PRICES

Another Large Hay Supply Available for 1959-60

The 1959-60 hay supply totals almost 140 million tons, the third largest supply on record both in total and per roughage- consuming animal unit. The supply includes a hay crop of 113.9 million tons, slightly above the 1953-57 average and a carryover of 25.9 million tons. A carryover of this size is only a little smaller than the record 1958 carryover and is more than 60 percent larger than average. The total number of roughage-consuming animal units is expected to be about 5 percent larger than the 95.5 million units on farms in 1958-59. The supply per animal unit of 1.39 tons is 10 percent below the record supply per animal unit of 1958-59, but 3 percent above the 5-year average.

Prospects for the hay crop improved during September, reflecting increases in all regions. Only a few States declined during the month and these changes were minor. Harvesting weather in 1959 was generally favorable, though rain damaged hay in some areas during curing. In the important North Central States, only South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas showed substantial declines from the heavy production of 1958; production in Michigan and Wisconsin is larger than last year.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is estimated at 64.5 million tons, down for the second year from the record of 1957.

Table 17.- Hay supply and disappearance per animal unit, United States, average 1953-57, annual 1953-59

Year beginning May	Production	Carryover May 1	Total supply	Disappearance	Roughage-consuming animal units 1/	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	Tons
Average 1953-57	111,695	16,031	127,726	109,424	94,717	1.35	1.16
1953	108,245	15,013	123,258	107,617	95,664	1.29	1.12
1954	107,834	15,641	123,475	108,185	96,153	1.28	1.13
1955	112,737	15,290	128,027	111,499	96,036	1.33	1.16
1956	108,680	16,528	125,208	107,525	93,364	1.34	1.15
1957	120,977	17,683	138,660	112,291	92,366	1.50	1.22
1958	121,924	26,369	148,293	122,417	95,481	1.55	1.28
1959 2/	113,884	25,876	139,760		100,400	1.39	

1/ Roughage-consuming animal units fed annually. For weights see table 70, page 53, Grain and Feed Statistics, March 1959. 2/ Preliminary, based on indications in October.

Table 18.- Hay supplies: Total and per animal unit, by regions, average 1953-57, annual 1954-59

Year	Supply 1/	Roughage-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit	Supply 1/	Roughage-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons
	North Atlantic Region			South Atlantic Region		
Average 1953-57	13,751	5,701	2.41	6,576	7,082	.93
1954	13,858	5,812	2.38	5,992	7,128	.84
1955	13,698	5,738	2.39	6,980	7,036	.99
1956	13,720	5,640	2.43	6,845	7,047	.97
1957	13,494	5,437	2.48	6,532	7,016	.93
1958 2/	14,728	5,385	2.74	7,345	7,080	1.04
1959 3/	15,139	6,000	2.52	7,705	7,000	1.10
	East North Central Region			West North Central Region		
Average 1953-57	27,440	14,060	1.95	41,947	26,281	1.60
1954	26,607	14,064	1.89	41,646	26,920	1.55
1955	27,430	14,163	1.94	41,653	26,712	1.56
1956	28,087	14,163	1.98	38,813	25,631	1.51
1957	28,443	13,728	2.07	48,558	25,801	1.88
1958 2/	27,301	13,757	1.98	53,548	27,145	1.97
1959 3/	28,473	14,200	2.01	45,947	28,500	1.61
	South Central Region			Western Region		
Average 1953-57	12,169	22,370	.54	25,842	19,222	1.34
1954	10,532	22,753	.46	24,840	19,476	1.28
1955	13,468	22,710	.59	24,798	19,677	1.26
1956	11,902	21,809	.55	25,841	19,074	1.35
1957	13,518	21,567	.63	28,115	18,817	1.49
1958 2/	15,596	22,533	.69	29,775	19,581	1.52
1959 3/	15,257	24,100	.63	27,239	20,600	1.32

1/ Production plus farm stocks on May 1. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Preliminary, based on October indications.

Supplies Well Distributed By Regions

Record supplies of hay are on hand in three regions--the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic and the East North Central. Supply is down 14 percent from last year in the West North Central region, reflecting the short crop produced in the drought area centering in the Dakotas. The South Atlantic and the East North Central region have larger supplies of hay per roughage-consuming animal unit than in 1958-59 while supplies per animal unit in other regions are down from last year. The Western region is the only one that has supplies per animal unit in 1959-60 below the 1953-57 average, but the difference is small.

Hay Prices Higher in Most Areas Than in 1958-59

Prices received by farmers for hay in October averaged $20.50 per ton, $2.50 higher than in October 1958. Prices probably will continue above the 1958-59 level through this winter and spring since the hay supply per animal unit is down from the peak of last year. Hay prices in the West North Central region are about a third higher than they were a year ago, while in the Eastern States they are slightly lower, reducing the wide spread in prices between these regions that prevailed last year.

Table 19.- Hay: Average price per ton received by farmers, by regions, October 1959 with comparisons

Region	October			1959			
	Average 1953-57	1957	1958	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New England	29.45	33.80	30.20	29.20	28.90	29.40	30.10
Middle Atlantic	25.10	25.80	23.70	21.70	21.60	22.60	22.90
East North Central	20.10	18.10	20.60	17.50	18.30	18.10	18.50
West North Central	16.80	13.90	12.20	13.70	15.70	16.40	16.90
South Atlantic	31.00	30.80	27.70	26.90	27.40	27.30	27.30
East South Central	23.75	21.50	21.30	20.90	20.80	20.90	21.20
West South Central	24.15	21.40	18.10	18.30	18.10	18.90	19.20
Mountain	20.30	16.80	16.30	19.50	20.80	22.10	23.60
Pacific	22.20	21.30	20.40	23.40	23.40	24.30	25.20
United States	20.80	18.50	18.00	18.40	19.40	19.90	20.50

Pasture and Range Conditions Above Average

Pastures, in most areas of the country, this fall have been below the unusually good conditions of a year ago, but they averaged better than 1948-57, except in the Northern Great Plains, parts of the Ohio River Valley and the Middle Atlantic States. Nationally, pasture conditions on October 1 averaged 10 percentage points below 1958 but 5 points above 1948-57 average. Rainfall has been generally ample for the growth of pasture and forage crops this year, particularly over the Central and Northwestern sections of the country.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS RELATING TO FEED GRAINS

The 1959 Support for Corn Set At $1.12 Per Bushel Based on 3-Year Average Price

The national average support price for 1959 corn was set at $1.12 per bushel, 90 percent of the average price received by farmers during the 3 calendar years 1956-58. The support based on this national average rate is available to all producers, since acreage allotments and the commercial corn producing area were terminated under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1958 and the vote of producers in the November, 1958 referendum.

Corn support for the 1960 crop under the terms of the Agricultural Act of 1958 will be based on 90 percent of the 1957-59 average price received by farmers, but not less than 65 percent of parity. Present indications are that 65 percent of parity may be higher than 90 percent of the 1957-59 average price. The parity price of corn in 1959 was transitional. But it was close to the modernized parity and is expected to be fully adjusted to the modernized parity in 1960. The mid-October, 1959 modernized parity price was $1.64 per bushel--65 percent of this would be $1.07 per bushel. The parity price, of course, is subject to change from month to month as it is influenced by prices paid by farmers as well as the 10-year average price received by farmers for corn relative to prices received by farmers for all farm products.

More 1959 Corn and Less Oats, Barley and Sorghum Grain To Go Under Price Support

A much larger quantity of 1959 corn is expected to go under price support than the 381 million bushels of 1958 corn placed under loan and purchase agreement, as the big 1959 crop will probably run 500 million bushels or more over total requirements. The 1959 national average support rate of $1.12 per bushel, available to all producers is above support of $1.06 per bushel to noncomplying farmers in 1958, but well below the support of $1.36 to farmers in the commercial area complying with their acreage allotments. Although only around 12 percent of the corn produced in the commercial area in 1958 was eligible for the higher support rate, a large percentage of it was placed under price support. Of the 381 million bushels of corn placed under price support, only 153 million was at the lower support rate of $1.06 per bushel. Most of the remaining 228 million bushels was placed under support at the $1.36 support rate, although this also included some corn in the noncommercial area.

For oats, barley and sorghum grain, much smaller quantities are expected to be placed under price support from the 1959 crops than those so committed from the 1958 crops. This reflects the smaller crops and lower support rates available this year. Through September only 4.5 million bushels of oats were placed under price support, much less than the 28.4 million through September 1958 (table 20). The quantity of barley placed under price support was only half as large as a year earlier, while the quantity of sorghum grain was only a little over a third as large.

Table 20.--Oats, barley, and sorghum grain placed under price support, United States, through September 30, 1958 and 1959

Grain	1958			1959		
	Loan	Purchase agreement	Total	Loan	Purchase agreement	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Oats	28,008	410	28,418	4,477	25	4,502
Barley	34,428	384	34,813	16,996	140	17,136
Sorghum grain	32,472	6	32,478	11,801	2	11,803

Compiled from reports of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

Deliveries of Feed Grains From 1958 Crops Down From Year Earlier

The total tonnage of the four feed grains delivered to CCC from the 1958 crops is expected to be about 13 percent below deliveries from the 1957 crops. About 225 million bushels of corn are expected to be delivered to CCC from the 381 million bushels placed under loan and purchase agreement, including an allowance for deliveries from corn resealed on farms. This is 35 million less than last year and the smallest since 1951. Farmers have repaid loans on most of the 144 million bushels placed under loan at the

Table 21.- Feed grains: Price support operations, United States, 1954-58

Crop year	National average price support	Average price received by farmers 1/	Difference	Quantity placed under price support			Total deliveries to CCC	Under loan or owned by CCC at close of marketing year
				Loans 2/	Purchase agreements	Total		
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
				Corn				
1954	1.62	1.38	- .24	199	60	259	251	884
1955	1.58	1.21	- .37	356	65	421	407	1,060
1956								
High 4/	1.50	1.21	- .29	318	59	377	3/380	
Low 5/	1.25	1.21	- .04	83	17	100	3/ 94	
Total				401	76	477	3/474	1,295
1957								
High 4/	1.40	1.02	- .38	194	35	229	3/215	
Low 5/	1.10	1.02	- .08	128	12	140	3/ 45	
Total				322	47	369	3/260	1,340
1958								
High 4/	1.36	1.05	- .31	200	28	228	3/200	
Low 5/	1.06	1.05	- .01	144	9	153	3/ 25	
Total				344	37	381	3/225	1,375
1959	1.12							
				Oats				
1954	.75	.71	- .04	65	10	75	60	61
1955	.61	.60	- .01	56	13	69	36	74
1956	.65	.69	.04	34	2	36	18	35
1957	.61	.61	.00	47	14	61	3/44	48
1958	.61	.58	- .03	69	15	84	3/55	89
1959	.50							
				Barley				
1954	1.15	1.09	- .06	101	14	115	94	88
1955	.94	.92	- .02	79	17	96	77	71
1956	1.02	.99	- .03	63	14	77	64	80
1957	.95	.89	- .06	119	23	142	3/121	109
1958	.93	.89	- .04	87	20	107	3/ 70	144
1959	.77							
				Sorghum grain				
	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1954	2.28	2.25	- .03	111	3	114	110	68
1955	1.78	1.75	- .03	103	3	106	93	75
1956	1.97	2.05	.08	39	1	40	32	75
1957	1.86	1.74	- .12	277	16	293	3/279	298
1958	1.83	1.76	- .07	263	12	276	3/255	494
1959	1.52							

1/ Average price received by farmers during November-May for corn; season average price for other feed grains weighted by sales.

2/ Excludes purchase agreement grain converted to loans in the following year.

3/ Partly estimated, includes an allowance for grain under loan or purchase agreement that is expected to eventually be delivered to CCC and over deliveries as determined by final measurement of grain when delivered to CCC.

4/ Support prices and operations for farmers complying with their acreage allotments. Includes corn going under price support in noncommercial area.

5/ Support prices and operations for noncomplying farmers.

Compiled from reports of Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 22 .- Feed grains: Commodity Credit Corporation sales for domestic use and export, marketing years 1956-58 1/

Year beginning October	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
							Corn (grain only)						
1956													
Domestic	7,214	5,619	4,081	8,641	21,281	25,890	24,845	27,561	35,150	3,254	6,695	8,958	179,189
Export	3,339	4,178	3,365	3,805	11,248	17,477	13,067	13,406	19,688	1,318	6,639	11,378	108,908
Total	10,553	9,797	7,446	12,446	32,529	43,367	37,912	40,967	54,838	4,572	13,334	20,336	288,097
1957													
Domestic	8,885	4,913	7,368	7,303	4,935	3,437	1,032	2,514	9,546	2,740	6,203	18,308	77,184
Export	13,167	13,906	22,166	24,364	14,062	9,485	11,436	10,113	14,780	128	1,972	4,657	140,236
Total	22,052	18,819	29,534	31,667	18,997	12,922	12,468	12,627	24,326	2,868	8,175	22,965	217,420
1958													
Domestic	20,785	14,319	12,432	7,690	9,995	20,143	16,663	16,056	26,526	2,512	5,143	2/11,000	2/163,264
Export	3,203	5,923	4,497	4,489	9,363	9,089	9,923	4,123	6,673	1,128	3,768	2/ 1,150	2/ 63,329
Total	23,988	20,242	16,929	12,179	19,358	29,232	26,586	20,179	33,199	3,640	8,911	2/12,150	2/226,593
							Sorghum grain						
1956													
Domestic	3,452	2,077	1,581	2,035	2,511	1,603	953	578	1,218	443	388	395	17,234
Export	3,319	2,657	2,678	1,590	1,976	513	831	427	789	---	374	1,257	16,411
Total	6,771	4,734	4,259	3,625	4,487	2,116	1,784	1,005	2,007	443	762	1,652	33,645
1957													
Domestic	664	168	203	135	195	142	- 121	1,130	2,680	2,837	2,013	1,143	11,189
Export	1,909	1,236	1,084	5,417	2,942	3,853	3,241	5,702	8,524	5,420	2,975	2,682	44,985
Total	2,573	1,404	1,287	5,552	3,137	3,995	3,120	6,832	11,204	8,257	4,988	3,825	56,174
1958													
Domestic	1,002	1,013	911	618	261	470	604	1,632	3,103	3,361	2,620	2/3,000	2/18,595
Export	632	2,075	1,284	1,578	6,269	2,950	1,312	3,688	9,277	291	969	2/2,000	2/32,325
Total	1,634	3,088	2,195	2,196	6,530	3,420	1,916	5,320	12,380	3,652	3,589	2/5,000	2/50,920

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
							Oats						
1956													
Domestic	1,616	4,529	1,473	571	3,253	3,282	1,839	1,955	2,181	1,268	1,779	687	24,433
Export	376	2,455	3,234	3,814	2,587	2,598	1,154	2,986	1,372	1,524	670	1,999	24,769
Total	1,992	6,984	4,707	4,385	5,840	5,880	2,993	4,941	3,553	2,792	2,449	2,686	49,202
1957													
Domestic	196	289	386	109	228	177	192	110	174	95	103	716	2,775
Export	263	1,595	1,624	1,333	2,759	1,953	2,932	2,384	1,635	2,687	4,508	2,301	25,974
Total	459	1,884	2,010	1,442	2,987	2,130	3,124	2,494	1,809	2,782	4,611	3,017	28,749
1958													
Domestic	353	372	305	238	143	112	282	61	245	174	124	780	3,189
Export	1,766	1,992	373	---	85	912	---	351	1,721	1,425	104	2,006	10,735
Total	2,119	2,364	678	238	228	1,024	282	412	1,966	1,599	228	2,786	13,924
							Barley						
1956													
Domestic	126	206	700	348	467	249	254	271	164	291	186	701	3,963
Export	2,051	6,310	5,242	7,439	3,744	2,695	1,472	3,248	2,331	2,974	3,690	8,031	49,227
Total	2,177	6,516	5,942	7,787	4,211	2,944	1,726	3,519	2,495	3,265	3,876	8,732	53,190
1957													
Domestic	1,394	887	612	423	412	307	278	303	97	39	227	802	5,781
Export	2,702	2,527	2,405	4,405	4,736	6,931	9,287	9,310	9,776	8,550	10,103	14,939	85,671
Total	4,096	3,414	3,017	4,828	5,148	7,238	9,565	9,613	9,873	8,589	10,330	15,741	91,452
1958													
Domestic	155	305	140	329	239	241	964	894	184	286	181	801	4,719
Export	4,322	8,922	2,043	672	287	673	201	153	281	1,297	1,788	10,165	30,804
Total	4,477	9,227	2,183	1,001	526	914	1,165	1,047	465	1,583	1,969	10,966	35,523

1/ Domestic sales include fire, theft and spoilage, in addition to domestic sales and donations. Export sales include international barter. P. L. 480 program, donations, ICA transfers, as well as cash sales and sales under the payment-in-kind program.

2/ Preliminary, partly estimated.

Compiled from reports of Fiscal Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

rate of $1.06 per bushel to noncompliers, and only about 25 million bushels of this corn is expected to be delivered to CCC (table 21). Smaller quantities of 1958 barley and sorghum grain also are expected to be delivered to CCC while the 55 million bushels of oats is about a fourth larger than last year.

Corn Stored at CCC Bin Sites By Year of Production

Each year the Commodity Stabilization Service compiles data on the age of the October 1 carryover stocks of the corn owned in its bins. Of the total of 555 million bushels on October 1 this year, for which this information was reported, 134 million bushels or nearly a fourth was 6 years old or over, being produced in 1953 or earlier years (table 33). Another 153 million bushels was 4 or 5 years old. The other 268 million bushels was produced in the last 3 years. The 565 million bushels owned at bin sites included 10 million not reported by year of production.

Domestic Sales by CCC Larger In 1958-59; Export Sales Smaller

Total sales of four feed grains into the domestic market were substantially larger in 1958-59 than in 1957-58. Much of this increase was due to larger sales of out-of-condition grain. Heavier sales were in part the result of large quantities of lower quality 1957 corn and sorghums on hand. Sales under the Emergency Feed Grain Program continued relatively small. During the October-September marketing year, CCC sold 163 million bushels of corn into the domestic market, more than double the 77 million sold in 1957-58 (table 22). The 19 million bushels of sorghum grain sold domestically in 1958-59 was up 8 million bushels from a year earlier. Only about 5 million bushels of barley were sold domestically in the July-June marketing year, a little smaller than a year earlier, while the 3.2 million bushels of oats was a little larger.

Export sales of each of the four feed grains were smaller in 1958-59 than in 1957-58. Export sales of corn, oats and barley were all less than half of those of a year earlier. CCC sales of sorghum grain were about a fourth smaller. Smaller CCC sales for export, despite increased total exports, reflect the heavy movement in 1958-59 under the payment-in-kind program. CCC grain makes up only a small part of the export under this program, since most of the grain comes from commercial channels.

Larger Acreage Expected to Go Into Conservation Reserve Program in 1960

The total acreage placed under the Conservation Reserve Program in 1960 is expected to be above 28 million acres. This would be over 5 million acres more than was in the program in 1959. In 1959 about 13 million acres was signed up under the program bringing the total acreage under contract to 22.4 million acres. The 28 million acres for 1960 is the estimated maximum acreage that can be accommodated under the $375 million authorized for the program in 1960. Since a large share of the total cropland is feed crops, much of the diverted acreage would be expected to come out of feed grains and forage crops.

PROSPECTS FOR FOREIGN TRADE IN 1959-60

Feed Grain Exports Expected to Continue Heavy in 1959-60

Prospects are for a continuation of large exports of feed grain from the United States in 1959-60. Exports have increased sharply in recent, years, reaching a record level of 12.8 million tons in the 1958-59 October-September feeding year. The total tonnage exported in 1959-60 is expected at least to equal and may exceed the record level reached last year.

Exports of domestic feed grains will meet with increased competition of larger production of barley in Europe this year, especially in France and Western Germany. The 1959 barley crop in France totaled 228 million bushels, 50 million more than last year. The total production in Western Europe is estimated at 900 million bushels, 105 million more than in 1958. The European oat crop, however, totaling 845 million bushels, is a little smaller than last year. The severe drought this fall in a number of European countries also will increase the demand for exports of all kinds of feedstuffs. Total supplies of oats and barley available from Canada are a little smaller than last year and weather there has not been favorable this fall for harvesting the crops, which could mean greater than normal loss of grain in harvesting. Argentine corn supplies for the April-March marketing year are about the same as in 1958-59.

Exports of corn from the United States in 1959-60 are expected to be a little larger than the 231 million exported in 1958-59. Sorghum grain exports also probably will exceed the record export of about 102 million bushels in 1958-59, in view of the relatively lower prices and large domestic supplies this year. While barley will have more competition from Western Europe this year than last, exports of barley have been heavy so far this summer and fall, and are expected to be nearly as large for the July-June marketing year as the total of 117 million bushels exported last year. Exports of oats probably will fall somewhat short of the 32 million bushels exported in 1958-59. While oat exports have been heavy so far this year, they are expected to be smaller for the entire marketing year, owing to the small supplies in this country.

Table 23.- Feed grains: Exports, United States, crop years, by months, average 1953-57, annual 1955-58 1/

Year beginning	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
	Corn (including grain equivalent of products)												
Average 1953-57	12,295	14,168	15,219	12,128	11,809	11,250	11,380	10,830	9,186	10,599	11,612	11,383	141,859
1955	12,463	11,840	13,200	9,244	7,803	8,676	10,997	12,670	1/10,557	8,236	6,879	7,198	119,763
1956	12,056	18,530	17,135	15,040	14,429	17,748	14,525	15,655	11,505	12,234	19,373	15,505	183,735
1957	16,582	21,646	23,769	21,100	17,548	9,324	17,346	13,143	12,125	14,161	14,639	18,124	199,507
1958	16,884	21,321	21,530	17,496	17,519	14,893	18,049	22,726	21,297	23,237	16,479	2/20,000	2/231,431
	Sorghum grain												
Average 1953-57	2,454	2,259	2,854	2,356	2,189	2,288	1,950	4,089	4,928	6,251	6,107	4,030	41,755
1955	3,270	6,875	8,065	6,023	5,803	6,467	4,381	4,338	5,025	4,081	7,950	3,914	66,192
1956	2,812	2,116	2,363	1,240	1,108	550	335	1,872	639	3,626	4,225	1,353	22,239
1957	2,181	1,684	3,474	4,345	2,613	2,716	3,378	7,990	4,727	10,350	7,388	6,528	57,374
1958	6,211	7,715	9,921	11,576	9,191	7,334	4,839	6,849	6,761	8,091	12,460	2/11,000	2/101,948

Year beginning	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
	Oats (including oatmeal)												
Average 1953-57	1,390	1,897	1,849	1,947	1,761	1,906	1,636	1,195	1,149	1,969	2,059	1,896	20,654
1955	2,049	1,612	2,175	3,123	2,838	2,765	2,947	1,186	893	4,037	3,386	2,073	29,084
1956	2,823	3,783	4,725	3,836	2,076	2,570	1,614	1,423	869	1,203	1,134	1,237	27,293
1957	1,411	3,490	1,694	2,133	2,802	3,031	1,570	1,914	559	2,597	4,131	2,687	28,019
1958	3,312	2,120	866	1,830	2,100	3,122	4,040	3,328	2,218	2,200	2,345	4,411	31,892
1959	9,330	4,845											
	Barley (including malt and pearl barley)												
Average 1953-57	5,592	5,253	4,956	5,942	4,195	5,271	3,725	3,920	5,597	6,330	6,483	6,532	63,796
1955	9,017	12,170	8,401	9,570	5,053	7,848	4,661	4,549	8,418	11,970	10,384	10,846	102,887
1956	9,039	6,753	7,286	6,238	3,983	3,012	3,183	3,677	5,709	3,576	5,816	3,570	61,842
1957	4,460	3,305	3,821	6,823	6,601	10,367	9,011	7,193	8,315	11,910	10,382	9,558	91,746
1958	14,423	13,684	10,678	9,622	7,135	12,912	11,053	5,994	7,714	6,866	4,474	12,077	116,632
1959	14,368	14,782											

1/ Beginning June 1956, includes shipments for relief or charity by individuals.
2/ Preliminary, partly estimated.

Table 24 .- Feed grains: Exports, United States, year beginning October, by months, average 1953-57, annual 1953-58 1/

Year beginning October	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Average 1953-57	587	589	663	521	505	532	557	606	582	702	714	621	7,179
1953	531	455	348	223	247	248	266	262	313	412	368	248	3,921
1954	332	235	420	284	455	562	306	434	679	833	786	745	6,071
1955	720	691	828	586	509	640	782	780	730	607	638	562	8,073
1956	627	707	659	558	546	663	521	649	446	574	796	591	7,337
1957	723	856	1,060	954	768	546	908	907	744	1,086	979	960	10,491
1958	907	1,018	1,240	1,144	945	843	841	973	1,146	1,371	1,243	2/1,155	2/12,825

1/ Includes grain equivalent of products.
2/ Preliminary, partly estimated.

Table 25 .- Feed grains: United States exports, by countries of destination, 1956-58 1/

Countries	Corn, including seed			Countries	Sorghum grain		
	October-September				October-September		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 2/		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 2/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Canada	13,503	11,605	20,819	Sweden	---	473	1,661
Mexico	21,618	40,196	2,469	Norway	1,324	2,982	2,906
Norway	1,749	1,694	2,497	Denmark	411	3,218	9,935
United Kingdom	51,092	49,272	79,677	United Kingdom	1,769	9,201	21,259
Ireland	499	201	2,010	Greece	---	---	628
Netherlands	14,671	20,822	31,812	Netherlands	5,668	11,287	23,211
Belgium and Luxembourg	13,683	12,490	11,958	Belgium and Luxembourg	5,626	10,576	20,777
West Germany	12,109	5,030	12,576	West Germany	1,880	2,427	6,757
Austria	8,306	6,891	6,631	Israel	3,625	9,792	7,151
Spain	1,492	1,076	3,328	Jordan	---	---	780
Italy	1,646	1,726	4,130	Lybia	---	---	551
Israel	2,852	1,312	2,945	Ethiopia	---	---	663
Egypt	---	---	2,571	India	---	2,266	1,256
India	---	1,690	4.476	Korea	---	710	1,045
Japan	10,551	12,926	14,727	Japan	3/	---	647
Other	10,207	14,996	12,551	Other	1,936	4,442	2,676
Total	163,978	181,927	215,177	Total	22,239	57,374	101,903

Countries	Barley			Countries	Oats		
	July-June				July-June		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 2/		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 2/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Mexico	1,431	1,433	1,707	Mexico	222	375	166
Sweden	---	---	656	Panama	---	---	23
Denmark	---	1,638	4,948	Cuba	270	370	385
United Kingdom	113	16,757	2,130	Trinidad	---	---	27
Netherlands	6,593	11,812	26,788	Sweden	---	---	741
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,559	13,827	13,263	Norway	---	---	136
				Denmark	---	---	603
West Germany	5,327	6,696	21,900	United Kingdom	500	3,646	790
Austria	380	---	918	Netherlands	14,525	11,104	16,806
Switzerland	70	2,093	1,148	Belgium and Luxembourg	7,935	8,949	4,558
Poland	---	4,150	5,476				
Spain	3,760	710	4,854	West Germany	---	---	3,622
Italy	---	---	1,886	Switzerland	379	260	532
Israel	---	887	1,470	Finland	---	---	186
Korea	17,992	9,890	7,113	Italy	---	---	429
Japan	14,562	14,475	15,302	Greece	955	784	762
Other	3,557	2,558	2,622	Other	67	96	69
Total	57,344	86,926	112,181	Total	24,853	25,584	29,835

1/ Exports as grain only. Does not include corn exported under the food for relief or charity program.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled from reports of Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Feed Grain Exports Going Largely to Western Europe

In 1958-59 three-fourths of the total feed grain exported went to Western European countries. The United Kingdom alone took 80 million bushels of corn in 1958-59, 37 percent of the total quantity exported. Total exports to other Western European countries accounted for another 75 million, making 72 percent of the total exports of corn to Western Europe (table 25). About 70 percent of barley, 85 percent of the sorghum grain and over 95 percent of the oats exported went to Western European countries. Japan, India, Korea and Israel were the principal importers of United States feed grains outside of Europe.

In the 1958-59 fiscal year, 2.7 million tons, or about 23 percent of the total exports of feed grains were exported under Public Law 480. The 1.5 million tons exported under the Title I of P. L. 480 (sold for foreign currency) was substantially larger than in either of the last 2 years., Exports under the barter program totaled 809,000 tons, nearly double the 1957-58 tonnage, but only a third as large as 2 years ago. Cash sales made up over three-fourths of the total.

Table 26.--Feed grains: United States exports by programs, July-June 1956-58

Program	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Public Law 480			
Title I 1/	891	1,108	1,542
Title II 2/	73	196	107
Barter	2,571	434	809
Section 416	40	258	261
Total	3,575	1,996	2,719
Section 402 3/	522	280	66
Cash sales 4/	2,683	7,025	9,232
Total	6,780	9,301	12,017

1/ Sales for foreign currency.
2/ Shipments under foreign emergency disaster program.
3/ Sales for foreign currency for economic aid programs.
4/ Includes substantial quantities of feed grains coming from CCC stocks under the payment-in-kind program.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 27.--World feed grain exports, by major sources, July-June, average 1951-55, and annual 1955-58

Country	Average 1951-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 1/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
United States	5,003	8,469	7,024	9,301	12,017
Canada	2,866	1,786	2,397	2,375	2,196
Australia	726	793	854	551	1,175
Argentina	1,720	1,405	2,297	2,628	3,077
France	65	51	1,770	764	125
U. S. S. R.	543	176	1,535	534	2/
Other countries	3,985	4,652	3,610	5,044	3/4,800
World total	14,908	17,332	19,487	21,197	23,390

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other countries. 3/ Foreign Agricultural Service estimate, includes U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 28.--Byproduct and commercial mixed feeds: Exports and imports, United States, year beginning October, average 1953-57, annual 1953-58

Item	Average 1953-57	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Exports							
Oilseed meal							
Soybean	296.3	66.5	271.7	400.3	443.2	300.0	500.0
Cottonseed	85.4	66.1	167.8	155.7	30.1	7.2	7.0
Linseed	63.6	34.2	75.0	152.6	42.7	13.7	20.0
Peanut	9.6	1.4	1.6	30.0	15.0	2/	2/
Copra	3/	.1	0	0	0	0	2/
Total	454.9	168.3	516.1	738.6	531.0	320.9	527.0
Wheat millfeeds	27.2	1.1	9.3	21.1	25.6	78.9	36.0
Molasses 4/	78.8	52.1	66.2	70.0	149.0	56.6	133.0
Mixed dairy feed	9.4	5.9	12.0	1/11.0	10.7	7.3	5.0
Mixed poultry feed	80.7	47.5	60.3	81.5	100.2	114.1	111.0
Total	651.0	274.9	663.9	922.2	816.5	577.8	812.0
Imports							
Oilseed meal							
Soybean	3.4	15.6	0	3/	.1	1.4	3/
Cottonseed	57.5	69.8	32.3	59.4	54.6	71.6	130.0
Linseed	2.3	.6	0	0	2.5	7.9	6.0
Peanut	3/	.7	0	0	0	0	0
Copra	64.4	79.8	62.8	44.9	66.6	67.5	32.0
Total	127.6	166.5	95.1	104.3	123.8	148.4	168.0
Wheat millfeeds	124.7	245.0	99.5	79.4	108.0	91.8	82.0
Fish meal 5/	96.7	127.5	84.7	97.3	81.8	92.3	123.0
Tankage for feed	12.2	18.5	12.6	11.3	6.1	12.3	11.0
Molasses 6/	1,898.7	1,999.2	2,110.1	2,339.9	1,332.5	1,711.6	1,750.0
Beet pulp	32.0	57.7	39.2	17.6	14.2	31.1	30.0
Total	2,291.9	2,614.4	2,441.2	2,649.8	1,666.4	2,087.5	2,164.0

1/ Preliminary, partly estimated. 2/ Not reported separately. 3/ Less than 50 tons. 4/ Total exports from United States and territories. 5/ Includes dry weight equivalent of solubles. 6/ Does not include inshipments from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Compiled from reports of Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Most of the feed grains sold abroad for cash and at least part of that under Public Law 480 was exported under the payment-in-kind program. During the October-September marketing year bids were accepted under this program on 162 million bushels of corn for export and 74 million bushels of sorghum grain. Practically all of the oats and barley exported moved out under the payment-in-kind program.

United States Gaining Larger Share of Growing World Trade In Feed Grains [1]

The volume of world feed grain trade has increased steadily and at a very rapid rate during the last 5 years. Over 23 million tons of feed grains moved in international trade in the 1958-59 fiscal year as compared with about 21.2 million in 1957-58, and an average of only about 15 million tons during the period 1951-55 (table 27).

Several important factors contributed to this increase in trade. Most important is the general economic growth that has occurred in recent years in much of the world. Feed grain production has increased among the grain deficit areas of Europe, but not nearly enough to satisfy the rapidly increasing demand. Thus, import needs have risen at a remarkable rate. Improvement in the balance-of-payments situation in many of these countries has, of course, helped greatly to allow this need to be felt on world markets. The special export programs of the U. S. Government have contributed greatly to larger coarse grain trade. Foreign currency sales of corn and grain sorghum to India and a number of other countries have, in effect, created a market that did not previously exist.

A third factor in the growth in coarse grain trade is the predominating emphasis of national policies upon wheat production in many grain-deficit countries. While tending to reduce a country's import requirements of wheat, such policies have, in the face of growing feed grain needs, limited the amount of expansion in production of feedstuffs which might otherwise have occurred.

The United States has substantially increased its share of the expanding world trade in feed grains. While a number of the other feed grain exporting countries have benefited from the growth in foreign feed grain needs, the major part of the increase in imports by deficit producing countries has come from the United States. U. S. exports of coarse grains increased from 5.0 million short tons in 1951-55, 34 percent of the world total, to 12 million tons in 1958-59 fiscal year, which was 51 percent of the total.

---

[1] Condensed from Foreign Crops and Markets, November 2, 1959, F.A.S.

The United States obtained most of this increasing market because exportable supplies were not available, at least in increasing quantities, from other sources. Thus, with all its large stocks of coarse grains, the U. S. has been in a unique position to supply virtually unlimited quantities at relatively constant prices.

Foreign Trade in Byproduct And Commercial Feeds

Exports of byproduct and commercial feeds, as well as feed grains, have trended upward in postwar years, although there has been rather sharp year to year variations. During the 1958-59 October-September feeding year, exports of oilseed meal totaled about 527,000 tons, an increase of over 200,000 tons from the previous year and 72,000 above the 1953-57 average. Total exports of byproduct feeds and mixed dairy and poultry feeds were over 800,000 tons, a fourth larger than in 1953-57. Soybean meal accounted for over 60 percent of this total.

Exports of commercial formula feeds have been rising in recent years. Prepared poultry feed exports have more than doubled since 1953-54, increasing to over 100,000 tons in recent years. Exports of prepared dairy feed, however, have remained comparatively small, ranging from only 5,000 to 12,000 tons in the past 6 years.

Molasses imports usually account for over three-fourths of the total imports of byproduct feeds. Imports of molasses have declined from the high level reached in 1955-56. In each of the last 2 years, around 1.7 million tons have been imported, coming principally from Cuba. Wheat millfeed imports have been declining and in 1958-59 they were only a third of the 245,000 tons imported in 1953-54.

Table 29.- Feed grains: Domestic disappearance and exports, by quarters, United States, average 1953-57, annual 1953-58

Year beginning October	October-December 1/		January-March		April- June		July-September		October-September	
	Domestic disap-pearance	Exports 2/	Domestic disap-pearance	Exports 2/	Domestic disap-pearance	Exports 2/	Domestic disap-pearance	Exports 2/	Domestic disap-pearance	Exports 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
	Corn									
Average 1953-57	1,166	42	724	35	577	31	527	33	2,994	141
1953	1,254	40	668	24	566	22	469	18	2,957	104
1954	1,107	22	669	31	532	17	533	33	2,841	103
1955	1,145	38	748	26	533	34	554	22	2,980	120
1956	1,156	48	777	47	584	42	501	47	3,018	184
1957 3/	1,169	62	766	48	660	43	579	47	3,174	200
1958 3/	1,285	60	885	50	724	62	618	59	3,512	231
	Oats									
Average 1953-57	258	6	348	4	272	6	423	6	1,301	22
1953	251	1	339	1	264	1	409	1	1,263	4
1954	269	2	373	6	287	6	469	6	1,398	20
1955	281	9	386	5	297	9	442	11	1,406	34
1956	261	8	313	4	243	4	386	7	1,203	23
1957 3/	228	8	330	4	269	9	408	6	1,235	27
1958 3/	280	7	373	10	290	9	417	17	1,360	43
	Barley									
Average 1953-57	83	15	74	13	66	19	95	23	318	70
1953	67	7	55	1	59	5	91	9	272	22
1954	72	11	70	10	68	14	98	30	308	65
1955	89	22	88	18	65	33	87	23	329	96
1956	96	13	81	13	67	13	93	12	337	51
1957 3/	91	24	75	25	69	32	107	39	342	120
1958 3/	83	30	79	25	74	23	115	42	351	120
	Total (Million tons) 3 Grains									
Average 1953-57	38.8	1.6	27.6	1.4	22.1	1.4	23.8	1.6	112.3	6.0
1953	40.7	1.3	25.4	.7	21.5	.7	21.9	.7	109.5	3.4
1954	37.0	.9	26.4	1.2	21.1	.9	24.8	1.7	109.3	4.7
1955	38.7	1.7	29.2	1.2	21.2	1.9	24.7	1.3	113.8	6.1
1956	38.8	1.8	28.7	1.7	21.8	1.6	22.5	1.7	111.8	6.8
1957 3/	38.6	2.5	28.5	2.0	24.4	2.1	25.3	2.3	116.8	8.9
1958 3/	42.5	2.5	32.6	2.2	26.7	2.4	26.7	2.9	128.5	10.0
	Sorghum grain (Million bushels) 4/									
1956	76	7	63	3	37	3	10	9	186	22
1957 3/	118	7	83	10	66	16	10	24	277	57
1958 3/	178	24	81	28	64	18	5/	32	5/321	102
	Total (Million tons) 4 Grains									
1956	41.0	2.0	30.5	1.8	22.9	1.6	22.6	1.9	117.0	7.3
1957 3/	41.9	2.6	30.8	2.3	26.3	2.6	25.6	3.0	124.6	10.5
1958 3/	47.4	3.2	34.9	2.9	28.5	2.9	26.7	3.8	137.5	12.8

1/ Includes all corn in silage, part of which is consumed after January 1. 2/ Corn, cornmeal, grits and wet process products, oats and oat meal, barley and malt and sorghum grain. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Quarterly disappearance not available prior to 1956. 5/ Quarterly figures for October-June add to 323 million bushels, leaving a balancing item of -2 million for July-September. Some of the sorghum grain fed and exported in this quarter would come from the 1959 crop.

Table 30.- Feed grains: Stocks by quarters, United States, 1957-59 1/

Year	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
		Corn		
1957	3,417,813	2,593,433	1,967,666	1,419,655
1958	3,611,207	2,797,878	2,096,152	1,470,494
1959	3,925,860	2,991,605	2,205,614	1,528,987
		Oats		
1957	792,135	480,238	240,456	1,155,278
1958	928,228	597,563	324,800	1,335,041
1959	1,049,024	666,964	368,879	1,011,056
		Barley		
1957	291,922	202,690	127,440	466,850
1958	359,604	263,210	168,371	496,863
1959	390,122	288,435	193,910	448,149
		Sorghum grain		
1957	204,662	139,101	99,092	79,480
1958	518,157	425,002	343,084	309,398
1959	721,981	612,511	529,605	501,491

1/ Stocks in all positions, including stocks on farms, at terminal markets, interior mills, elevators and warehouses and Government-owned.

Table 31.- Feed grains: Distribution of October 1 stocks, United States, average 1954-58, annual 1957-59

Year	Farm	Terminal market	Commodity Credit Corporation 1/	Interior mill, elevator and warehouse	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
			Corn		
Average 1954-58	347,404	63,019	562,353	229,254	1,202,030
1957	419,622	115,856	572,821	311,356	1,419,655
1958	344,187	85,125	611,614	429,568	1,470,494
1959	329,632	98,184	564,817	536,354	1,528,987
			Oats		
Average 1954-58	1,099,065	33,236	7,454	82,703	1,222,458
1957	1,051,497	25,420	2,277	76.084	1,155,278
1958	1,202,549	38,380	4,932	89,180	1,335,041
1959	898,819	30,984	3,188	78,065	1,011,056
			Barley		
Average 1954-58	260,249	38,520	5,090	120,149	424,008
1957	276,859	44,855	4,615	140,521	466,850
1958	306,800	44,333	11,787	133,943	496,863
1959	251,656	40,747	15,156	140,590	448,149
			Sorghum grain		
Average 1954-58	6,419	30,600	1,753	74,726	113,498
1957	3,411	18,806	20	57,243	79,480
1958	13,412	84,777	3,096	208,113	309,398
1959	19,336	116,804	3,855	361,496	501,491

1/ In bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; other CCC-owned grain is included in stocks at other positions.

Table 32.- Feed grains: Stocks owned by CCC, by positions, October 1, 1959

State	CCC bin sites	Warehouses 1/	In transit	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
		Corn		
New York	---	21,756	---	21,756
Pennsylvania	---	3,279	---	3,279
Ohio	8,107	24,401	---	32,508
Indiana	33,041	37,474	---	70,515
Illinois	144,943	138,985	---	283,928
Michigan	11,170	4,131	---	15,301
Wisconsin	5,775	6,923	---	12,698
Minnesota	63,218	47,668	---	110,886
Iowa	204,620	154,026	---	358,646
Missouri	11,470	15,605	---	27,075
North Dakota	1,585	759	---	2,344
South Dakota	42,392	20,393	---	62,785
Nebraska	31,971	96,103	---	128,074
Kansas	6,095	5,811	---	11,906
Other States	430	4,857	---	5,287
In transit	---	---	6,457	6,457
Total	564,817	582,171	6,457	1,153,445
		Other grains (Unites States total)		
Oats	3,188	22,783	692	26,663
Barley	15,156	58,682	1,159	74,997
Sorghum grain	3,855	472,274	5,350	481,479

1/ Includes terminals, sub-terminals and country elevators.

Compiled from reports of Commodity Stabilization Service, Grain Division.

Table 33.- Corn: Stocks owned by CCC at bin sites by year of production, October 1, 1959

State	1953 and prior	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Colorado	2	---	---	11	406	---	419
Illinois	6,558	5,344	31,323	58,012	24,975	19,814	146,026
Indiana	1,657	1,040	5,301	14,951	5,630	3,191	31,770
Iowa	67,659	24,115	36,752	47,529	13,547	9,113	198,715
Kansas	2,968	586	414	390	836	901	6,095
Michigan	2,292	1,220	2,051	3,241	1,454	912	11,170
Missouri	4,166	445	1,794	3,308	855	880	11,448
Minnesota	6,406	5,577	19,274	24,786	3,333	3,746	63,122
Nebraska	17,578	2,453	1,048	3,450	4,600	1,447	30,576
New Jersey	11	---	---	---	---	---	11
North Dakota	80	63	242	400	632	102	1,519
Ohio	476	572	1,843	3,079	730	821	7,521
South Dakota	22,477	6,176	3,997	4,503	3,519	303	40,975
Wisconsin	2,153	585	671	1,865	257	69	5,600
Total	134,483	48,176	104,710	165,525	60,774	41,299	554,967
Not reported by year of production							9,850
Grand Total							564,817

Commodity Stabilization Service, Grain Division.

Table 34.- Feed grains: Total stocks owned by CCC, in all positions, quarterly, October 1, 1955 to date

Year	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
		Corn		
1955	1/	1/	1/	681,300
1956	759,590	717,851	700,789	818,408
1957	1,010,207	867,039	798,073	991,122
1958	1,117,972	1,064,107	1,021,432	1,101,237
1959	1,146,452	1,102,681	1,037,108	1,153,445
		Oats		
1955	1/	1/	1/	45,537
1956	31,504	35,194	58,548	49,255
1957	32,879	22,242	26,720	25,522
1958	16,959	12,735	26,660	27,453
1959	25,550	22,875	42,379	26,663
		Barley		
1955	1/	1/	1	56,390
1956	30,499	38,084	60,473	54,918
1957	40,151	33,969	72,521	62,502
1958	42,381	28,576	85,480	74,440
1959	70,151	69,838	97,224	74,997
		Sorghum grain		
1955	1/	1/	1/	67,993
1956	47,057	25,202	101,482	75,220
1957	60,418	50,386	77,772	75,064
1958	69,446	74,668	307,445	295,021
1959	287.834	275,941	487,179	481,479

1/ Not reported prior to October 1955.

Compiled from reports of the Commodity Stabilization Service, Grain Division.

Table 35.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, September, average 1953-57, 1957, 1958 and June-September 1959

Item	September			1959			
	Average 1953-57	1957	1958	June	July	August	September
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Corn, 13 markets 1/	22,254	16,848	27,006	34,702	24,226	21,542	18,452
Oats, 13 markets 1/	9,040	7,772	12,292	9,348	19,975	18,379	8,159
Barley, 4 markets 2/	15,768	11,554	19,825	13,436	21,450	32,227	18,111

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Toledo.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

Table 36.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, September-October 1959 with comparisons 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1957-58 season 3/	Sept. 1958	1959			Oct. 1, 1957	Oct. 1, 1958	1959		
			July	Aug.	Sept.			Aug.1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Byproduct feeds										
Soybean cake and meal	8,284.3	591.3	761.5	712.2	647.2	54.7	48.1	121.7	101.6	58.5
Cottonseed cake and meal	1,922.2	135.1	45.5	70.1	226.9	209.7	71.2	116.3	87.8	97.0
Linseed cake and meal	435.3	46.4	35.4	53.1	53.9	63.7	26.3	12.3	22.7	33.3
Peanut cake and meal	45.4	3.2	6.4	5.1	4.3	3.2	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.8
Copra cake and meal	119.4	9.6	9.2	11.6	10.4	.7	.6	4/	4/	4/
Total	10,806.6	785.6	858.0	852.1	942.7	332.0	147.7	252.5	213.9	190.6
Corn gluten feed and meal	1,030.1	85.6	94.9	90.8	90.0	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Brewers' dried grains	225.9	18.8	24.6	21.4	20.9	4.0	4.9	5.5	6.9	8.2
Distillers' dried grains	279.4	22.0	10.7	23.1	27.1	2.4	2.2	8.9	9.3	8.9
Wheat millfeeds	4,676.1	402.0	374.1	390.3	408.9	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Rice millfeeds	242.1	25.3	20.8	18.7	24.5	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Alfalfa meal	1,281.0	176.1	257.4	228.1	176.1	441.5	451.7	310.9	405.9	469.0
Fish meal and solubles	295.6	51.1	68.7	62.6	50.5	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Dry or powdered skim milk	7.6	.5	.8	.8	.5	.6	.7	.6	.5	.5

Commodity	Foreign trade									
	Imports					Exports				
	1957-58 season 3/	Aug. 1958	1959			1957-58 season 3/	Aug. 1958	1959		
			June	July	Aug.			June	July	Aug.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Soybean cake and meal	1.4	0	0	0	0	300.0	17.4	38.0	38.7	36.4
Cottonseed cake and meal	71.6	12.7	9.7	3.7	.4	7.2	.2	5/	.1	4.7
Linseed cake and meal	7.9	1.3	.2	.1	.2	5.9	0	0	3.0	4.4
Peanut cake and meal	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	4/	4/	4/	4/
Copra cake and meal	67.5	5.3	5.4	1.9	.9	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Total	148.4	19.3	15.3	5.7	1.5	314.9	17.6	38.0	41.8	45.5
Wheat millfeeds	91.8	4.0	7.3	8.3	7.1	78.9	10.5	.3	1.9	6.5
Fish meal and solubles	92.3	6.2	6.6	6.5	7.9	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Tankage	12.3	.8	1.3	1.0	.9	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Feed grains										
Corn, including products	1,869	242	57	128	34	199,507	14,639	21,297	23,237	16,479
Oats, including oatmeal	24,532	371	132	115	232	28,019	2,120	4,412	9,330	4,845
Barley, including malt	24,375	1,357	1,049	1,001	1,147	91,746	13,684	12,077	14,368	14,782
Sorghum grain	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	57,374	7,388	6,761	8,091	12,460

Commodity	Grain processing or use						
	1957-58 season 3/	1958		1959			
		July	August	May	June	July	August
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn							
Wet-processing 6/	142,351	11,732	12,088	12,724	13,545	12,685	13,863
Distilled spirits and alcohol	27,457	1,120	1,567	3,097	2,484	1,553	2,137
Barley							
Malt liquors	75,820	8,223	6,511	7,283	8,010	8,073	7,278
Distilled spirits and alcohol	6,170	210	299	1,016	586	330	492

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and Price Waterhouse and Company, and Dun and Bradstreet, New York. 2/ At processors' plants. 3/ October-September year for all items except oats and barley which is July-June. 4/ Not reported. 5/ Less than 50 tons. 6/ Corn, wet processing September 1959, 13,575,337.

Index of Articles and Statistics, The Feed Situation, 1959

Issue - Release Date

- Barley: Supply and distribution ... Feb. 3, May 22, July 31, Sept. 18, Nov. 6
- Byproduct feeds:
  - Estimated supply for feed ... May 22, July 31, Nov. 6
  - High-protein feed fed per animal ... Feb. 3, Nov. 6
  - Oilseed cake and meal: Supply and distribution ... Feb. 3, Apr. 7, May 22, Sept. 18, Nov. 6
  - Soybean meal:
    - Prices of 44% and 50% meal ... Nov. 6
    - Seasonal variation in prices ... Feb. 3
    - Supply and price relationships ... July 31
  - Tankage and meat meal production ... Apr. 7
  - Production and stocks ... Each issue
- Canada and Argentina:
  - Feed grain supplies and exports ... May 22, Sept. 18, Nov. 6
- Corn:
  - Acreage and production in commercial area ... Feb. 3
  - Acreage and production trends by regions ... Apr. 7
  - Market receipts by grades ... Feb. 3, Apr. 7
  - New corn program under Agricultural Act of 1958 ... Feb. 3
  - Price support program ... Each issue
  - Sales by Commodity Credit Corporation ... May 22, July 31, Nov. 6
  - Supply and distribution ... Feb. 3, May 22, July 31, Sept. 18, Nov. 6
- Feed concentrate balance and livestock units ... Each issue
- Feed grains:
  - Acreage, yield and production ... Feb. 3, Apr. 7, July 31, Sept. 18, Nov. 6
  - Disappearance and exports, quarterly ... Feb. 3, May 22, July 31, Nov. 6
  - Exports and imports ... Each issue
  - Government price support programs ... Each issue
  - Prices, price ratios and indexes ... Each issue
  - Price relationships ... Feb. 3, May 22, Sept. 18
  - Receipts at primary markets ... Each issue
  - Sales by farmers ... May 22
  - Sales by Commodity Credit Corporation ... May 22, July 31, Nov. 6
  - Seasonal variation in prices ... Apr. 7
  - Supplies of four feed grains ... Feb. 3, May 22, July 31, Sept. 18, Nov. 6
  - Stocks - Total and owned by CCC ... Feb. 3, May 22, July 31, Nov. 6
- Feed situation by regions ... Nov. 6
- Foreign trade and supplies in other countries ... May 22, July 31, Sept. 18, Nov. 6
- Hay: Supplies and disappearance ... Feb. 3, July 31, Sept. 18, Nov. 6
- Livestock - Feed price relationships ... July 31, Sept. 18, Nov. 6
- Livestock numbers and feed requirements ... Apr. 7, July 31, Nov. 6
- Molasses for feed ... Feb. 3, Nov. 6
- Oats: Supply and distribution ... Feb. 3, May 22, July 31, Sept. 18, Nov. 6
- Payment-in-kind program ... Feb. 3, Nov. 6
- Soil Bank Program ... Feb. 3, Nov. 6
- Sorghum grain: Supply and distribution ... Feb. 3, May 22, July 31, Sept. 18, Nov. 6

Special Articles in 1959 Issue of Feed Situation

Domestic Use of Corn Becoming Heavier During Spring and Summer ... February 3
Longer-Term Changes in Supply and Demand for High-Protein Feeds ... February 3
Seasonal Variation in Feed Grain Prices in the Postwar Years ... April 7
Regional Changes in Corn Acreage ... April 7
Review of Feed Grain Price Support Operations ... May 22
Factors Influencing Soybean Meal Prices ... July 31
Sales of Commercial Feed by States ... September 18

Outlook For 1959-60 ... November 6

INDEX OF TABLES

Feed Supplies and Utilization

	Table number	Page
Feed concentrate supply, total and per animal unit, 1953-59	2	6
Total concentrates fed to livestock, by quarters, 1953-59	4	7
Feed grains: Supply and disappearance, 1953-59	3	7
Feed grains: Domestic disappearance and exports, by quarters, 1953-58	29	41
Corn and sorghum grain: Supply and distribution, 1953-59	5	9
Corn and feed grain production and stocks by regions, 1950-59	6	10
Oats and barley: Supply and distribution, 1953-59	7	12
Byproduct feeds: Estimated use for feed, 1953-59	13	21
High-protein feeds: Quantity fed per animal unit, 1950-59	11	20
Industrial molasses: Supply and distribution, 1953-58	14	23
Oilseed meals: Supply and distribution, 1957-59	12	20
Production, stocks, foreign trade and processing, byproduct feeds and feed grains, September-October 1959	36	45
Relation between feed concentrates fed per animal unit and per livestock production unit, 1940-58	10	18
Hay supply and disappearance per animal unit, 1953-59	17	27
Hay supplies: Total and per animal unit, by regions, 1953-59	18	27

Foreign Trade in Feed Grains

	Table number	Page
Feed grains: Destination of United States exports, 1956-58	25	36
Feed grains: Exports by months, by type of grain, 1953-58	23	35
Feed grains: Total exports by months, 1953-58	24	35
Feed grains: United States exports by programs, 1956-58	26	37
Feed grains: World exports by major sources, 1951-58	27	38
Byproduct and commercial feeds, exports and imports, United States, 1953-58	28	38

Prices and Price Supports

	Table number	Page
Feed grains: Average prices received by farmers and support prices, 1957-59	9	14
Feed grains: Average wholesale prices, monthly and weekly, 1957-58 and 1958-59	8	14
Statistical summary of prices, price indexes and price ratios	1	2
Prices of specified byproduct feeds, monthly and weekly, 1957-58 and 1958-59	15	25
Price of soybean meal, 44 percent and 50 percent protein, 1955-59	16	25
Hay prices by regions, October 1959, with comparisons	19	28

Price Support Operations

	Table number	Page
Feed grains: Price support operations, 1954-58	21	31
Feed grains: Sales by Commodity Credit Corporation, 1956-58	22	32
Oats, barley and sorghum grain placed under price support, September 1958 and 1959	20	30

Stocks and Market Receipts

	Table number	Page
Feed grains: Stocks, by quarters, 1957-59	30	42
Feed grains: Distribution of October 1 stocks, 1954-59	31	42
Feed grains: Stocks owned by CCC October 1, 1959	32	43
Feed grains: Stocks owned by CCC, by quarters, 1956-59	34	44
Corn: Stocks owned by CCC by year of production	33	43
Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, September 1953-59	35	44

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Administrative Services Division (ML)
Agricultural Marketing Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.